The New-York Times.

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WALL STREET AFFAIRS.

CONDITION OF THE MARKET YESTERDAY.

There was a much better feeling in Wall street yesterday. The stock market opened stronger than on Saturday night, and continued so for a time. It fell off somewhat, however, in consequence of rumors of new complications in H. B. Claflin's affairs. Then it was discovered that the firm was in no worse condition than hitherto announced, and there was a decided rally. Fluctuations were frequent all day, but prices were maintained generally at a higher figure than on Saturday. At the close of business every stock stood firm, and people who were short of the market at the low prices of Friday and Saturday morning, in many instances thought it best to cover. The banks gained several millions in legal tenders, and expressed themselves as much better able to accommodate needy customers than at any time since the beginning of the panic. Very little was said about the Sprague affairs, the opinion being that the effect of their suspension had been already discounted. Rumors prevailed about trouble in London, but no dispatches were received confirming the bearish statements. There was a fall in Erie, but this was expected, and has little influence upon values in Wall street. The lease of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad to Erie, which is understood to be a condition of any money being obtained by the latter in London, is calculated to have a depressing effect upon any speculation on the bull side of Erie.

A rumor prevailed during the day that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company would pass its dividend. Nothing definite could be learned regarding the matter, only that it will be known upon the 5th what action will be taken by the Directors. It seems hardly possible that the corporation will allow its credit to be injured by default of dividend. The amount required is about $2,000,000, and the road should at the present time take extraordinary measures to raise it. The singular reticence of the leading spirit of the road regarding the payment of the dividend gives rise to apprehensions on the part of a great many people who hold the stock that they will not receive their money. It was a matter of common talk yesterday in Wall street that one of the parties who used the funds of the Lake Shore Railroad in stock speculation had decamped, and that he had not been seen for several days.

News was received at the offices of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company of the loss of the steam-ship Ariel, running from Shanghai. The passengers were saved. The steamer is an old affair, and worth about $50,000.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.

In the matter of the Central National Bank, which was reported to be in an embarrassed condition, a committee of the Clearing-house Association yesterday made an investigation of its affairs. A preliminary examination of the books of the bank had been made by two gentlemen of the association on Saturday. The investigation made yesterday was thorough and final. The session of the committee did not close till a late hour of the night, when the following report was drawn up, which will be submitted to the association at the general meeting to-morrow:

The Clearing-house Committee have this day made a careful examination into the affairs of the Central National Bank, of this City, and find that the deposits are amply secured, and that the capital of the bank of three millions of dollars ($3,000,000) is, in their opinion impaired to the extent of seven hundred and twenty thousand dollars, ($720,000).

F. D. Tappen, C. F. Hunter, Wm. L. Jenkins, E. H. Perkins, Jr., W. B. Meeker, D. C. Hays, Clearing-house Committee.

New-York, Nov. 3, 1873.

THE OHIO AND CHESAPEAKE RAILROAD.

The following is the substance of a circular issued to the bondholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad by the Directors of the company:

The company admits its inability to pay its notes and interest coupons due on Nov. 1. Its credit can only be restored by funding the entire floating debt, which amounts to more than $8,000,000, and a portion of the interest on its mortgage debt, in income bonds, to be paid out of the net earnings.

They have therefore authorized the issue of seven per cent. twenty-year income bonds to the amount of $12,000,000, interest payable semi-annually, and the bonds dated Oct. 1, 1873. The proposition is that present holders of six per cent. bonds with coupons surrender all coupons due before May, 1875, and to receive therefor the face value less interest to Oct. 1, 1873, on the income bonds, at the rate of eighty-five cents on the dollar.

The holders of registered six per cent. bonds with coupons to assign to the company all interest accruing to 1875, and to receive income bonds as above. Holders of seven per cent. registered bonds, coupons detached, to assign to the company interest accruing to July, 1876, and to receive income bonds as above.

These propositions are put forth with a request for their acceptance, as the Directors believe there is no other way in which the affairs of the company can be placed on a basis of enduring safety and prosperity.

If the bondholders assent promptly, the company will be in a position to proceed without delay in completing its original plan of extending its road from Richmond to deep water, and establishing connections by rail with the important cities and towns of the West and South-west. If the plan is adopted, the officers of the company are confident that its future is full of encouragement, and that the earnings of the road will insure the prompt payment of all its obligations.

THE GOLD MARKET.

The falling of the premium on gold yesterday to a point the lowest touched since the close of the war—particularly in immediate sequence to an advance in the rate of the Bank of England to a very high figure—was the cause of some perplexity in financial circles. The raising of the discount rate in London was construed as a menace to the German and the American movement of bullion, and consequently led to a slight speculation at the New-York Gold Board in anticipation of a natural and slight advance in the price. The reversion to a lower price somewhat unsettled the market, and for a time gave rise to apprehensions that some new cause of disturbance had appeared. The demand was ascertained to be purely speculative, and but slightly larger than it has been since the Government commenced its payments of coin, anticipating the November interest. On the other hand, orders of sales appeared, absolute in their character and based upon the presumed effect of the advance in the London bank rate to strengthen the demand. The sellers represented parties who had become loaded with gold, by its acceptance for exportable commodities and in payment, in some part, of the large shipments of grain made to Europe recently; and the offerings included a portion of that lately received from Europe. The several millions which poured into this market, during the height of the panic from London, were employed for the movement of this grain to the markets abroad, and thus opened the blockade which became imposed here by an utter lack of means among the moneyed institutions, upon which the forwarding merchants had to rely. But the exchange of gold—an unserviceable medium for currency and demonetized—left nothing less of a burden upon our market, indeed; it left that which at the time was not so disposable as the grain for which it was taken. It could not well be carried in the market here, and it was not immediately serviceable in our foreign trade, since the movement was, for the time being, in this direction. Under these circumstances it, or a part of it, was employed among the banks to make up the requisite sum of legal reserve—more especially for the interior banks—but the discontinuance of the pooling arrangement among the banks and the apparent large increase in the greenback reserve of the City institutions, together with the advance in gold promised by the new complication of affairs abroad, made the banks relinquish the borrowed gold, and made the owners desirous of conversion to available currency. The demand for duties and for the protection of exchange and other accounts abroad being almost nothing, the market naturally gave away upon the least pressure to sell. It would be nothing surprising now to see a determination in the price to a still lower point than 107⅝, but this by no means affords a criterion of the price. The ultimate tendency is, undoubtedly, strongly upward to a high figure, and the movement will commence immediately upon the relinquishment of the note currency to free circulation.

HORACE B. CLAFLIN & CO.

The statements of the affairs of H. B. Claflin & Co., as submitted to a meeting of the friends of the firm, which included their largest creditors, held yesterday afternoon, was as follows:

Good assets of all kinds	$22,508,000
Total indebtedness, domestic and foreign	15,584,000
Surplus	$6,924,000

It was agreed that no assistance should be asked of the associated banks or Clearing-house, and their friends and creditors present at the meeting unanimously tendered to H. B. Claflin & Co. an extension averaging four and a half months, maturing in monthly payments, which was promptly accepted. The business of the firm will proceed as usual. In this statement is not included the personal assets of any member of the firm. It merely embraces the amounts employed in their business.

A member of the firm stated to a TIMES reporter yesterday that its creditors were among the strongest merchants in this City and Boston. They came voluntarily to the relief of the house in its emergency, and the help of the Associated Banks was not needed. The day before Hoyt, Sprague & Co.'s alleged failure Claflin & Co. had large money negotiations on foot. When the news of the failure of the Providence house was announced, the negotiations fell through, as no mercantile paper could be negotiated. The business operations of Claflin & Co. were so extensive that they had naturally to depend largely on such negotiations to transact its affairs. The house had done everything possible to help Hoyt, Sprague & Co. through their difficulties, fully appreciating the fact that a failure of that important firm would have a disastrous effect upon trade generally. Claflin & Co., in order to aid them, purchased from them a few days before this failure $100,000 worth of goods, for which cash was paid. It was hoped that this sum would enable Hoyt, Sprague & Co. to meet their immediate engagements, and if it had, the market would have been eased up, and all would have gone on smoothly. The payment of this large amount of currency of course added to the embarrassments of the firm in the present unexampled tightness of the money market. The action of the creditors of the house had, however, given all the relief necessary. Its business was going on as usual, goods were being bought and sold in large quantities, and without interruption. Indeed, the business of the house was not only good, but eminently satisfactory. It was stated further that the failure of Hoyt, Sprague & Co. might have been averted, but for an article in a New-York morning paper. The negotiations which that house had been making in this City and Providence might have been successful but for the article referred to. Its misstatement, which made it untruthfully appear that the assets of the house were only $7,000,000, and its liabilities $14,000,000, frightened everybody, and all negotiations failed.

It is understood that Claflin & Co. paid open accounts until the announcement of Hoyt, Sprague & Co.'s failure. The commercial agencies report that the house paid cash two weeks longer than the majority of other large houses, and paid open accounts as usual when other large firms were gradually ceasing to do so.

PRODUCE AND COTTON.

The business on the Produce Exchange was yesterday more encouraging. The principal trouble appears to be the high price of freights and difficulties experienced in marketing foreign exchange, which has fallen to very low figures. The rules adopted by the Pork-packers' Convention in Chicago have been forwarded to New-York, and a meeting of the Produce Exchange will be held during the week, probably on Wednesday, for their adoption as governing rules for New-York. There will be no business at the Produce Exchange to-day, it having been declared a legal holiday. This will allow the members an opportunity of attending the funeral of Mr. Jules Creecy, of No. 15 William street, who had been a member of the Exchange for twenty-five years, more directly connected with the provision and export trade, and who died suddenly on Sunday. He was present in the Exchange on Saturday, attending to his business, which was principally in lard and tallow. In the Cotton Exchange there was but little excitement yesterday. The receipts of cotton at this port were 13,000 bales, an extraordinarily large amount. This Exchange will also be closed to-day.

ACTIVITY IN EXPORTS.

The exports continue to keep up to a most encouraging figure. The aggregate for the "short" week is $5,952,385. The amounts have been made up a day in advance, and not including to-day, election day. Included in this aggregate are shipments to Liverpool to the value of $1,953,447; Cork and Queenstown, $550,939; London, $437,928; Glasgow, $447,484; Antwerp, $358,951; Bremen, $317,961; Hamburg, $287,168; Havre, $273,469; Bordeaux, $105,942; Rotterdam, $184,348; Stettin, $118,670.

THE ASSAY OFFICE.

At the Assay Office, yesterday, £113,000 in English sovereigns were received for remintage, making a total of £1,844,650 received within the past few weeks. The Assay Office and Sub-Treasury will both be closed to-day, and the Post Office will close after 10 o'clock A. M.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LARGE FIRES IN VALPARAISO—ELEVEN PERSONS KILLED AND WOUNDED BY AN EXPLOSION.

PANAMA, Oct. 25.—From Valparaiso it is learned that the loss by the two fires which lately took place there is estimated at $500,000. At Angol the anniversary of the national independence has been attended with a distressing casualty. On the 18th of September the fireworks and a quantity of powder accidentally exploded, whereby eleven persons were killed and injured. The steam-ship Magellan, of the Straits Line, when her screw broke, put into Ancud, to wait to be towed to Callao for repairs. Two vessels have been lost at Constitucion—the British bark Charlotte, bound from Liverpool to Valparaiso, with a general cargo, and the Dutch three-masted schooner Thalassa, from Rio Janeiro, in ballast. The former vessel lost her first mate, who was washed overboard. It is thought the cargo can be saved. There are hopes of floating the Thalassa off at flood tide. The American ship Crusader, of Boston, leaking twelve inches per hour, put into the port of Mollendo, Peru, on the 4th inst., and will have to repair before taking in cargo.

MARINE DISASTER.

PANAMA, Oct. 25.—The Nicaragua bark, Ran Runnels, Capt. Carnock, was lost on the evening of the 11th inst., fifteen miles west of San Juan del Sur. The vessel was shifting her anchorage to a point about seven miles down the coast, when she was driven on the beach by a strong on-shore breeze, and will be a total loss. She was owned by the Captain, and had a cargo of 900 cedar logs for San Francisco, and lacked but 100 more to complete her freight. She had been on the coast for some months past. Her cargo will be saved.

MONEY PRESSURE IN LIMA.

LIMA, Oct. 5, via Panama.—The excessive tightness of the Lima money market and general financial depression which followed the failure of the prominent house of Bianchi Brothers have been relieved by heavy receipts of specie by the last Panama steamer.

MIKE McCOOLE IN JAIL—THE PUGILISTS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 3.—A warrant having been issued to-day for the rearrest of Mike McCoole, charged with killing Patsey Marley last Wednesday night, he gave himself up this afternoon, and is now in jail. His bond has been canceled.

Sheriff Cooper, of Madison County, Ill., denies that a requisition for Allen, McCoole, Chambers, Blake and others, who participated in the fight in that county some weeks ago, has been issued by Gov. Beveridge.

BUSINESS IN THE COUNTRY.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE UNEMPLOYED IN AND ABOUT PHILADELPHIA—HEARTLESS REMARKS OF MAYOR STOKELEY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 3, 1873.

The aspect of affairs instead of brightening, increases in gloom. Although no absolute failures are announced, the want of confidence on all sides makes anything like business beyond the smallest limit almost an impossibility. The commission houses and merchants now reason it is better to hold the stocks on hand than dispose of them, with the uncertain prospect that payment will ever be made. Many of the large houses are dismissing their employes, and others are giving holidays to their salesmen to keep them out of the way and to prevent sales. This is done more particularly by dealers in cotton and woolen yarns and staples, although the same course is being adopted among the dry-good houses. The opinion is gaining ground that no improvement in business is to be looked for before the turn of the year. The advices received here every morning bring fresh announcements of the closing of mills, and so numerous are these now becoming that no surprise is created. Sympathy, however, is expressed for the hands thus suddenly deprived of employment, and the question what shall be done to help them bear the sufferings they must necessarily endure this Winter, is daily attracting more attention. It is certainly a good thing that the citizens are more concerned in this matter than Mayor Stokeley seems to be, whose opinion upon the subject, it is pleasing to observe, will have but few supporters.

THE MAYOR'S VIEWS.

Thinking that at such a time as at the present it would be interesting to ascertain the opinion and views of the Chief Magistrate upon the subject now of vital importance, of what steps were proposed to be taken by the City authorities looking toward the relief of the thousands of operatives and work-people so suddenly thrown out of employ, I paid a visit to his Honor this morning, when, in reply to my inquiry as to whether the corporation proposed to take any action having in view the relief of the distress likely to exist, that gentleman informed me that he did not see what could be done. He thought that the mechanics and work-people generally in this district had been frugal in their habits, and would be able to live without aid. Further, he did not see that there were any more people out of employment now than is usual at this time of the year, and asked me to point out any instances where I knew that an extraordinary dismissal of hands had taken place. I immediately named three or four firms who had already discharged among them about three thousand people. His Honor the Mayor then ventured the remark that he thought if these people had not saved enough money to carry them through the Winter they ought to be made to starve for a while, and thus be brought to their senses. I then pointed out to him that their present condition was not brought about by any ordinary operation, but that they had in other years received work week in and week out throughout the year, and in many instances had depended on this constant employment for their support and that of their families, which were in many instances so large as prevent them from putting by any sums of money. So much the worse for them, said the Mayor, such people do not deserve help, and if they are allowed to suffer, they will learn a lesson for the future. After some further conversation upon the same question, the Mayor stated that he believed a resolution would be introduced in the City Council authorizing certain work to be done, and thus provide for a large number of men, if they chose to accept the terms offered. He however thought that the men out of employment would not apply for such work, as they would prefer to remain idle.

CONDITION OF OUTLYING DISTRICTS.

To-day I visited Germantown, Kensington, Frankfort, and Manayunk, at all of which there are several large cotton and woolen mills. The appearance presented as one walks through the streets is lamentable, for thousands of people are to be seen standing about idle. Nearly all the mills are closed, and the few that are still working are finishing up the orders, and running on half time at that. At present the operatives seem hardly to realize their position, and it is a question whether they will do so for a week or two to come, as most of them have a few dollars on hand on which they can live a short time. They, too, are in hopes that before their little stock is exhausted business will improve, and the mills be set at work again in making up stock for Spring use. Unless some improvement takes place beyond what is looked for at this moment, it is thought that every mill in the districts named must shut down within the next fortnight. There is every disposition manifested by the mill-owners to continue work until the latest moment, and thus give relief to their hands and keep them together.

At Norristown, the Hoovar Iron Works and Shall's Iron Works are both stopped, and about six hundred men thrown out of work. The cotton mills there are also closed.

At the Phœnix Iron Works, Phœnixville, work is still going on as usual, and full time is made. This is one of the largest works in the country, and over 1,300 men are employed. This firm also employ seven or eight hundred men in the iron mines. There is enough work on hand to keep the men busy all Winter. A slight reduction of wages has, however, been made, which was cheerfully submitted to by the men. The reduction is 10 per cent. per ton to puddlers, 10 per cent. to others earning over $1 50 per day, 10 cents to those earning $1, and 5 cents to those making less than this sum.

At the Pencoyd Iron Works the men are put on half time, with a reduction of fifteen per cent. in wages. Mr. Roberts, the proprietor, told me to-day that he could not say how long work would be continued even at this rate, as no orders were coming in; and that as soon as work on the orders on hand was finished, he would be compelled to stop further operations.

In the Lehigh Valley there are thirty furnaces usually in full blast, but last week ten of these were compelled to blow out, and this week five more will follow suit. Each furnace gives occupation to about a hundred men.

THE RAILWAY IRON AND CAR TRADE.

A gentleman prominently connected with Iron Manufacturers' Association, says that throughout the State all the car shops, rolling mills, rail mills, and car-wheel foundries have either stopped or are running on half time, the percentage of those still open not being more than twenty per cent. Iron he said can scarcely be sold, and not at all except at a loss, bar iron, which costs three and a half cents to produce, not realizing more than three cents. Iron-masters, too, although evincing a disposition to do all in their power for their work-people, are not disposed to make up stock they would have to hold over until next year, at the risk of a loss from decrease in the value of raw material and labor. Besides, the difficulty of raising money to pay wages is an obstacle almost unsurmountable. As evidence of the disposition to do whatever is possible for the workmen, I may mention that Messrs. G. J. Monell & Co., of the Cambria Iron Works, at Johnstown, propose to continue work on half or quarter time, to the latest possible moment, and after the completion of their contracts to make up stock, solely in order that their men may have something to live on, and to prevent their being scattered.

Among the firms in this City compelled to run on half time are Messrs. Rowlands, Marshall Bros., Stephen Robbins, Hughes & Patterson, and the Philadelphia Steel and Iron Company. They, too, have reduced the tariff of wages, and even under these circumstances it is a question whether they will be able to continue their operations much longer.

THE BUILDING TRADE.

Of all classes of business in this city, there appears every reason to believe that the building trade will suffer less during the coming months than any other, for the reason that there are a large number of construction which will have to be finished. There are, too, several buildings of a public and semi-public character to go up, such as the Centennial building, the Art Museum, and two or three banks. These will, it is thought, furnish employment for a large proportion of the workmen now in the city, particularly for carpenters and painters. Bricklayers and stone masons, who are usually out of work during the Winter months, as a general rule, lay by sufficient to carry them through until trade reopens; therefore their condition will be but slightly affected by the present state of business.

THE NAVY-YARD.

Last week over 400 men were discharged from the Navy-yard in this city, and there remain but 500 at work. From present indications there is every reason to believe that at least one-half this number will be dismissed next week and the remainder the week following.

PAYING INTEREST IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company is paying interest to-day on the $5,000,000 loan of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Transportation Company. The North Pennsylvania, Oil Creek and Allegheny River, and Elmira and Williamsport Railroad Companies are paying dividends and interest, but the amounts to pay are small. The Pennsylvania Railroad has yet made no declaration of dividends, and stockholders are becoming anxious.

A RAILROAD EMPLOYES' STRIKE.

THE STRIKERS IMPEDING TRAFFIC—FREIGHT AND NIGHT PASSENGER TRAINS DISCONTINUED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. Nov. 3.—The strike of the engineers, firemen, and blacksmiths on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad is still maintained, and threatens now to assume a dangerous character. The officers of the road are firm, and refuse to yield. Some of the employes prevented the morning freight train for the East leaving by uncoupling the cars. The mail passenger trains have not, as yet, been interfered with. The night passenger and all freight trains have been discontinued. The officers of the road have ordered freight and ticket agents, East, West, and South, to discontinue the sale of tickets and the making of contracts for freight for their line. They propose to put themselves in a position to stand out against the strikers. The men are willing to go to work on the reduction of time, but not on the reduction of their per diem. They disclaim any intention to use violence. The engineers who came to-day from other roads have not gone to work, and it is claimed by the resident engineers that they will not. The officers of the road propose to attempt to start out a freight train in the morning, and if resistance of any kind is offered they will pursue legal remedies to enable them to carry on their business. Col. Baxter, the leading attorney of the city, is now addressing the employes and explaining to them the trouble they are subjecting themselves to, and advising them not to interfere with the operations of the road.

REDUCED TIME AND WAGES IN FALL RIVER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 3.—As was agreed upon at the meeting of the Treasurers of the thirty-three different mill corporations of this City, which was held last week, all the mills, with four exceptions, went on half time this morning until further notice, that is, they will work eight hours a day on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays only. The exceptions are the Robeson Mills, which will run full time at least to the end of the present week, the Narragansett Mills, which will run full time to the middle of the month to fulfill a contract, and the Mechanics' Mills, and the mills of the Richard Borden Manufacturing Company, which have full time contracts till the 1st of December. The Fall River mills run in the aggregate 1,200,000 spindles and 27,750 looms. They give employment to about 16,000 operatives. This running the mills on half time is entirely a precautionary measure. The mills have no stock of goods on hand; not more than from three days' to a week's production. Their stocks of cotton are, also, exceptionally light. The managers, however, in the absence of a demand for goods thought it better to run half time now than to run the risk, by piling up goods, of having to shut down altogether during the most inclement portion of the Winter, when the loss of employment would be much more seriously felt by the operatives. The mill managers speak most hopefully of a revival of business in December. In the meantime the operatives are earning enough to live upon. I am authorized to deny, in the most emphatic manner, the reckless statement that has been circulated by certain newspapers to the effect that Mr. Garner, of Cohoes and Newburg, had $1,500,000 of his paper extended by the Fall River Mill Treasurers last week. The aggregate of Mr. Garner's purchases in this city during September and October only amounted to $385,000, and of that sum only $185,000 have yet to mature. Comment on so so wickedly false and injurious a rumor is unnecessary.

STOPPAGE OF IRON MILLS IN DELAWARE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 3.—The Diamond State Iron Company stopped their rolling mills to-day for want of orders.

SHAWL MILL AT SCHENECTADY ON HALF TIME.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 3.—The shawl factory of James Roy & Co., in this city, which employs about 200 hands, will run on half time from to-day.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

THE CIVIL WAR IN HONDURAS—FREEDOM OF WORSHIP IN GUATEMALA.

PANAMA, Oct. 25.—All the Central American States, except Honduras, are at peace. In that Republic, Gen. Miranda, of the Palacios party, occupied the town of Opoteca, about five leagues from Comayagua, with 700 men, and his vanguard, under Gen. Baraona, the town of Espino, a league from Opoteca and four leagues from Comayagua. It was believed that their intention was to besiege the capital. The occupation of Opoteca was confirmed by way of Corinto, and the defeat of Col. Turcios on the 23d ult. On the 20th, Gen. Ordones left Comayagua to attack the invaders. When the mail left on the 27th, heavy firing of artillery was heard in the direction of Opoteca. The result was not known, though up to that time the probabilities were in favor of Honduras. Gen. Espinosa, of Guatemala, was in Pasaquina, with 1,000 men, on his way to Honduras in aid of President Arias. Gen. Ordonez, with 300 men, made a reconnoisance of the City of Opoteca, and finding it fortified retired.

GUATEMALA.

President Barrios, of Guatemala, has decreed that henceforth marriages contracted between persons professing a different religion from that dominant in the Republic, shall be legal, which following as a natural consequence upon freedom of worship, is removed from the obstacles to immigration into the country.

SALVADOR.

The opinion of the committee with regard to the ratification of a treaty with the United States, was discussed and approved of by Congress. The communication of the Secretary of Foreign Relations informing Congress of the offensive and defensive treaty entered into with Nicaragua, and the assent of the Executive approving it, was read. On the 10th inst. at 4:45 A. M., a slight shock of earthquake was felt in the capital. The Municipality of the town of Perulapia, ruined by the earthquake on the 19th of March last, has been authorized by the Government to remove it to another place. The excessive humidity of the newly-built houses in San Salvador, has produced many cases of rheumatism and other complaints.

THE SPRAGUE SUSPENSION.

THE CAUSES OF THE EMBARRASSMENTS OF THE FIRM.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PROVIDENCE, Sunday, Nov. 2, 1873.

The difficulties of so important and well known a manufacturing company as that of the Spragues of Rhode Island are not only matters of public interest but of public importance. People think with a shudder of the probable effect of the failure of one or two such houses, had it so happened, during the height of the Wall street panic, and ask themselves the very pertinent question: When general trade and manufacture is intrinsically sound and healthy, why should manufacturers, whose resources are notoriously of more than millionaire extent, find themselves in difficulties, because a number of stock operators and gamblers are unable to pay their losses, thereby causing a panic in the money market, and ruining respectable bankers by initiating a run upon them? It is a fair question to ask. The Spragues are not bankers, therefore there has been no run upon them. The market value of their productions has undoubtedly fallen, but not to any ruinous extent, as is shown by the fact that the Spragues, (with whom I merge Hoyt, Sprague & Co.,) who should be among the very last of the dry-goods manufacturers to go under, have been the very first. And this in spite of the enormous resources which the schedule of even their unimpaired estate, as presented to the committee of bankers at the meeting yesterday, shows them to be still possessed of. If the gentlemen who have appraised the value of the Sprague assets are correct in saying that they have put it down at least twenty-five per cent. below their real value, the Spragues must have had, before this difficulty came upon them, no less than $25,000,000 worth of property as a basis on which to carry a liability of $11,000,000—more than two dollars of assets to one of liability.

How then comes it that the Spragues are in trouble, and that a mercantile house of the highest renown must, for a while at least, hang its head. There are several elements in their business, as disclosed in their statement of liabilities and assets, which might, in conjunction, at any time lead them into trouble; but there is one which surpasses all the others in its mischevious tendencies, and is in itself all-sufficient to bring down the most wealthy house. It is the great want of a reserve, an evil which is almost universal among private millionaire firms. The Spragues' statement of assets and liabilities points pretty directly to what is well known here—the fact that they had no sooner accumulated a half million or million of profits than it went into land and bricks, mortar and mill machinery, or into extraneous business enterprises, or to such ventures as land speculations in Kansas. All this may have been perfectly legitimate and advisable, though I much doubt it, if out of every half million or million awaiting investment they had set aside a certain percentage as a reserve. This they did not do. They preferred to lay out the last dollar of it, and in their suspension they have paid the penalty.

The great error that such men as the Spragues fall into is to suppose that because they form a private not a public corporation, they necessarily differ in every respect from a public corporation. The only difference is, that whereas they look solely after their own interests, the two or three officials who conduct the business of a public corporation look after the interests of many others in combination with their own. Now, a private manufacturing corporation that has an indebtedness at any one time of $8,000,000 is doing what would be considered a very large business for a public corporation. But the public corporation keeps a strong reserve fund, which it religiously keeps its hands off, and to which it adds annually according to the increase of its wealth and the volume of its business. Is not the law of self-protection equally incumbent on the private as on the public corporation? We are told that self-preservation is the first law of nature. In mercantile matters it is so, if in anything, and yet great millionaire companies like the Spragues will not adopt so simple a precaution for their own preservation as the keeping up of a reserve fund; and all they have to advance in defense of neglecting so plain a duty to themselves and their families is, "Oh, we are not a public corporation." Better for them if they were, or had been, and had two or three vigilant shareholders who would look sternly after the reserve fund. See what the position of the Spragues would have been to-day had they guided themselves by this wise law of self-preservation—the keeping up a reserve fund. Assuming their property to have been worth in the aggregate $25,000,000, a reserve fund of ten per cent. would have given them $2,500,000, which appears to have been just the sum they wanted to help them through this trouble. But had it been known here that that amount was always kept in reserve, their credit would have been so greatly enhanced that they would, in all probability, have had no occasion to trench upon it. And surely men worth $25,000,000 can afford to be content with the interest on Government bonds as the income from so small a portion of their capital as one-tenth. But the being content with that low interest is the best possible insurance against commercial disaster.

Another unwise element in their business is what is commonly called having too many irons in the fire. With their already vast interests in their cotton and print works to look after, they rush into various enterprises, embracing sheet-iron, steam-engines, foundries, horse-nails, horse-shoes, mowing-machines, lumber-lands, anything for a change, just because they happen to have money lying idle at their bankers. Now, a school-mistress can instruct a good many young ladies, but the introduction of one male pupil into the class would be very apt to embarrass the teacher and produce confusion among the pupils. So it is with manufacturers going outside the limits of their legitimate business. In the first place, they find themselves out of their element, and secondly, they must depend on those more intimately acquainted with the particular business for the management of the details, and they are, consequently, often robbed. The enterprise is a new one. Of course, no new enterprise is an immediate pecuniary success; but then it is always "getting along much better than the most sanguine of us anticipated." Very true. The Treasurer needs money. Who so proper a person to apply to as the millionare stockholder, Mr. Sprague? Mr. Sprague takes it as a matter of course, perhaps, as a compliment; he takes the notes of the corporation, charging them eighteen or twenty per cent. discount, and gives his own check in their place. When he wants money he indorses those notes, discounts them at his bank at six per cent., and makes a handsome profit—but out of his own pocket—by the transaction. It must be out of his own pocket, for he is the only stockholder who has any money not invested in the concern. All goes well till the pinch comes, and then Mr. Sprague has the *naïveté* to express his surprise at finding himself saddled with the entire company and all its liabilities. Look at the actual list of the Spragues' liabilities on account of these extraneous enterprises. I will enumerate some of them, reminding the reader that they are liabilities in excess of assets in each case:

Perkins Sheet-iron Company	$293,000
Sprague Mowing Machine Company	232,000
Wilcox Caloric and Steam Engine Company	27,143
Total	$552,143

This is an unpleasantly ugly item on the wrong side. The Comstock Iron Foundry shows an excess of assets for the Spagues of $13,350, and the Rhode Island Horse Shoe Company a balance of assets of $277,000. But all the stock of the latter company, with the exception of a single fractional portion, belongs to the Perkins Sheet-iron Company, and figures in that company's good assets, reducing its excess of liabilities from $370,000 to $293,000. The Spragues had far better have built two cotton mills than have put their money into one iron company. They could easily have managed an extra mill or two; but going into another business is a totally different thing, and, above all, taking manufacturing paper at eighteen per cent. discount, and selling it at six per cent. discount, is like little children eating too many rich candies which are delicious to the taste, but can have only one termination—a sick headache and a dose of castor-oil. If anything in this world is cheap and nasty, it is mercantile paper at eighteen per cent. discount. But I hear that the Spragues have both promised to eschew such follies, as also all enterprises foreign to their own legitimate business, for the future. Let us hope that, like the burnt child, they will fear the fire.

There is another element in the Sprague business which will pull down the strongest house in time, or rather I should say that such an element is very generally asserted to exist, and is just now the theme of a good deal of discussion. It is declared most openly and positively that at least one of the partners does not give that regular attention to his business which is imperatively demanded of him, not only for his own sake, but as the agent of those partners in the company whose sex prevents their taking any part in the management of the concern. Surely at this late period of the nineteenth century it is unnecessary to remind any man that his business wont take care of itself, and that unless he exercises a watchful and unceasing supervision over it, it will run through his fingers like water.

However, the Spragues have had a pretty severe lesson. They now see the folly of all these things, and will, doubtless, in beginning business again, as it were, turn over a new leaf. With the correction of these and some minor errors in their organization and mode of doing business, but, above all, at once starting a reserve fund, there is no earthly reason why the forbearance of their creditors should not enable them to regain their old prestige, and once more to be a bulwark and an honor of the State of Rhode Island. That, in company with others, they have occupied such a proud position, is undeniable. To a certain extent it has been a misfortune for them. It has led the unthinking public to speak of them as Rhode Island, instead of speaking of them as *of* Rhode Island. This folly has been shown to a marked extent during the past week, even by the press; many of the leading daily papers having spoken of the failure of the Spragues, should it take place, as the death-blow to Rhode Island. Why? The Spragues don't owe the other manufacturers in this State one cent, and the banks are rich enough to stand the loss of their advances. There are, in all, 115 enterprises in this State which are engaged in the manufacture of cotton yarns, cotton goods, prints, &c., the Spragues having a virtual monopoly of the print-cloth business The volume of business done by the Spragues, however large, is but a small portion of the aggregate business of the State. Theirs is a particular and singular branch of the cotton business, differing from that of all their neighbors. I am at a loss, then, to see how their failure can affect firms who are not only not their creditors, but who are not actually in the same line of business any more than locomotive-engine makers and iron-girder makers are. The raw material is the same, but the finished product may be very much in demand in one case, while in the other it may be a drug in the market. Still, the Spragues do occupy a most important and prominent business position in the State, and one which all heartily desire to see them retain.

HISTORY OF THE SPRAGUE FAMILY.

When we remember that two families of Sprague, unacquainted and in no way related, were represented in the earliest days of the New-England colonies—Francis Sprague, who arrived at Plymouth in the ship Anne, in July, 1623, and Ralph, Richard, and William Sprague, three young men, sons of Edward Sprague, of Upway, Dorsetshire, England, who went to Salem, Mass., in 1629—it is not surprising that the two families, from a fusion, of which the Spragues, of Providence, are descended, should have so marked a place in the history of New-England. The records of Rhode Island teem with chronicles of the Sprague family, one of whom represented Providence in the General Assembly of the colony in 1696.

William Sprague, the founder of the fortunes of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, was the second son of Seth Sprague, of Duxbury, who was the fruit of the union of the two families of which I have spoken. He started a small mill in Cranston in 1811, soon after Samuel Slater, an Englishman, had erected his cotton mill, the first in the United States, in the neighborhood. In time he enlarged his business and added saw mills to his other business. He was a thoroughly prosperous man, and when he died, in 1836, he left a large property to his two sons, Amasa and William, the former of whom was the father of the present men. Amasa Sprague married Miss Mitchell, of May Flower parentage, thereby still keeping up the early colonial prestige of the family. Mrs. Sprague is still alive. The brutal murder of Amasa Sprague in 1843, while quietly walking about his own farm, will no doubt be still vividly called to mind by many. He was shot dead by a miscreant, who paid the penalty for his crime on the gallows, simply because he had opposed the man's application for a license to sell liquor. Mr. Sprague left two sons and two daughters—Amasa and William Sprague, and Mrs. Tatham and Mrs. Doyle, the wife of the present Mayor of Providence. Mr. Sprague's partner and younger brother William took an active part in public affairs. He was elected to Congress in 1835, Governor of Rhode Island in 1838, and United States Senator in 1842. He died in 1856, leaving one son, Byron Sprague, and one daughter, the late Mrs. Hoyt, both of whom are since dead. How the business of A. & W. Sprague grew and multiplied during the last and present generations, till it reached its present colossal proportions, is too well known to need recapitulation. Undoubtedly its too-rapid growth and extension in different branches of manufactures has led to the present trouble. With cotton mills, delaine mills, print works, iron works, and numerous other enterprises, the Spragues have had too much to carry for troublous times, and are now compelled to ask their friends and neighbors to help them to sustain the weight.

Apropos to this matter, I will relate an incident told to me some three or four years ago by Senator William Sprague himself, and which comes in very pertinently at the present moment. The Samuel Slater, to whom I have alluded above, did not prosper with his cotton mill so well as his friend and neighbor, William Sprague, of Cranston, did with his, and he was compelled to summon his creditors together. While the meeting of Slater's creditors was in session, Sprague passed by driving a load of lumber to market from his saw mill. He was called in, and his advice in the matter was requested. After listening to a recital of the state of affairs and unlimited expressions of sympathy, but hearing no one propose to help poor Slater out of his difficulties, he exclaimed somewhat testily:

"What's the use of talking about sympathy? If friend Slater is an honest man, as I take him to be, the only sympathy worth anything to him is practical relief. I'll contribute $20,000 to friend Slater if you will do the same."

The creditors immediately raised the money, and Mr. Slater resumed business.

DIFFICULTIES IN ESTABLISHING THE TRUSTEESHIP.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 3.—A meeting of the creditors of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, and of A. & W. Sprague, will be held on Thursday, Nov. 6, in the Horse Guards Armory here. Until then all further movements in the Sprague affairs will be held in abeyance, so that a full expression of the views of the creditors may be obtained as a basis of action. Gov. Howard has declined to be a Trustee of the estate. The excitement in the matter has subsided, but deep interest is felt for a successful issue of the grave situation. There is a strong desire on all sides that the Trusteeship plan may be adopted, but the difficulties arising are of increasing moment.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 3.—J. Nicholas Doyle, of River John, N. S., formerly a resident of Oneida, N. Y., arrived here on Saturday night, with his wife. Yesterday they took a walk, when he shot her dead in the street, and afterward shot and killed himself. Jealousy is supposed to have been the cause of the act.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE BAZAINE COURT-MARTIAL.

MORE CONTRADICTORY TESTIMONY RELATIVE TO DISPATCHES.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—In the Bazaine Court-martial to-day the evidence given related wholly to the non-receipt by Marshal MacMahon, on Aug. 23, of Bazaine's alleged dispatch dated the 21st.

The deposition of MacMahon on this subject was read. The Marshal states that he received a dispatch from Bazaine, dated Aug. 19, giving an account of the battle of St. Privat, and indicating that he still intended marching northward. In consequence of this information deponent determined to march in the direction of Montmedy instead of Paris. He received no other dispatch from Bazaine.

M. Amiot, Inspector of Telegraphs, testified that certain dispatches, which were retransmitted from Longay on the 22d of August, were communicated to Paris, where they apparently were stopped.

MM. Rabasse and Mies swore that they were dispatched by Col. Stoffel to obtain information concerning Bazaine. They received on the 22d of August four dispatches, which they forwarded to Stoffel by telegraph. On returning with the original of the dispatches on the 25th to Rethel, they showed them to Col. Dalzag, of MacMahon's staff, and he ordered them to be given to Stoffel, saying, at the same time, that he was aware of their contents, having received them by telegraph two days previously.

The Duke d'Aumale cautioned the witnesses to be careful, but they persisted in their story.

They were confronted by Col. Dalzag, who positively contradicted their statements.

FRANCE.

THE FINANCIAL BUDGET—HEAVY ARMY ESTIMATES.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—The Budget of the Minister of Finance is nearly ready for presentation to the Assembly. The estimates for the War Department are heavy, and M. Magne will ask for the temporary imposition of new taxes.

SENTIMENT IN BERLIN ON THE COLLAPSE OF THE CHAMBORD SCHEME.

BERLIN, Nov. 3.—The prevailing feeling here is one of satisfaction at the collapse of the Count De Chambord.

PROBABLE PROLONGATION OF MACMAHON'S TERM—THE POPE CONGRATULATES THE COUNT OF CHAMBORD.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—President MacMahon to-day received delegations from all the sections of the Right.

It is believed that after the prolongation of the President's powers has been voted, the Ministry will be reconstructed, and a series of strongly conservative measures will be introduced in the Assembly.

The deputies of the entire Left have agreed to question the Government on its participation in the intrigues of the Monarchical coalition.

It is said that the Count De Chambord has received a congratulatory letter from the Pope.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CONTINENTAL RATES OF DISCOUNT RAISED.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The Continental banks have again raised their rates of discount.

APPOINTMENT OF A VICE CHANCELLOR.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Charles Hall has been appointed Vice Chancellor, in place of Sir John Wickens, deceased.

DISCOVERIES BY THE POLARIS EXPEDITION—IMMIGRATION TO NEW-ZEALAND.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—A meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held to-night. Sir Bartle Frere presided, and Capt. Markham read an elaborate paper on the discoveries made by the Polaris Expedition. Mr. Goschen, First Lord of Admiralty, Lord Houghton, and Sir Henry Rawlinson were present.

At a meeting of the National Laborers' Union, at Leamington, to-night, it was stated that the general agent of New-Zealand would give free passage to all laborers who wanted to emigrate to that colony, and that there was room there for 20,000 families.

RAILROAD COLLISION—TWENTY PERSONS INJURED.

LONDON, Nov. 4—6 A. M.—A collision occurred yesterday evening on the Midland Railway, by which twenty persons were severely injured.

SPAIN.

TROOPS FOR CUBA—CARLIST BANDS DEFEATED.

MADRID, Nov. 3.—Four hundred men left Cadiz on Saturday for Havana to reinforce the Spanish troops operating against the Cuban insurgents.

Several Carlist bands were defeated and scattered by the Republican troops during Saturday and Sunday.

AUSTRIA.

TOTAL ADMISSIONS TO THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

VIENNA, Nov. 3.—The total number of admissions to the exhibition, from the opening to the closing day, was 7,250,000.

CUBA.

THE NEW CAPTAIN GENERAL OF CUBA.

HAVANA, Nov. 3.—Captain General Zouvellar is expected to arrive to-morrow. Preparations are being made for his reception.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The house and barn of Wm. Stockell, in Wilton, N. H., were burned Sunday. The fire was caused by the children, who were left alone, playing with matches. The youngest child, an infant, perished in the flames.

A disastrous fire occurred in the village of Scotia, one mile distant from Schenectady, N. Y., early Sunday morning. One dwelling was totally and ten partially destroyed; five barns were entirely consumed, and two others partly burned, and a rope factory, 500 feet long, was completely destroyed. There is no insurance on the factory. A man named Dickson, in attempting to save his property, was badly burned. The fire was the work of an incendiary, being the third incendiary fire within the space of about two weeks. The loss is about $12,000 or $14,000, which is partially covered by insurance. The inhabitants are greatly excited, and held a public meeting in the street on Sunday to investigate the affair. Suspicion attaches to certain parties, and a committee will begin to-day to work up the case.

A CHOCTAW EXCURSION PARTY.

CADDO, Indian Territory, Nov. 3.—The Governor of the Choctaw Nation, Judges of the Supreme Court, members of the Legislature, and friends, numbering about fifty, left here to-day on an excursion to Sedalia, Mo., as guests of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad. They will inspect the company's machine-shops and other manufacturing works, stop at the principal points on the route, and will be afforded an opportunity to learn for themselves what railroads have done for Missouri and Kansas. In the party there are a number of Choctaw ladies and children. This excursion is regarded as an important era in the future development of the Indian Territory.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JOHN STUART MILL'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY. By JOHN STUART MILL. 1 vol., 8vo. London: LONGMANS, GREEN, READER & DYER. New-York: SCRIBNER, WELFORD & ARMSTRONG. American edition: HENRY HOLT & CO.

The disciples as well as the antagonists of John Stuart Mill, have naturally anticipated the appearance of his autobiography with eager interest. The great majority of those who look to literature mainly for entertainment, have, on the contrary, probably regarded with partial indifference the announcement that such a work was passing through the press, since they have taken it for granted that the volume would only lead them over old battle-fields, thickly strewn with the dry bones of numberless metaphysical skeletons. The autobiography itself is likely to disappoint those who anticipated that its publication would be the signal for the revival of always-recurring and never-ending controversies, and to be a surprise to those who expected to find in it nothing of general interest. It gives the personal history of one of the most profound thinkers of the age with a directness, a simplicity, and, in the main, with a modesty in themselves exceedingly attractive, and which are likely to draw to the perusal of the volume very many who had never expected to read it. All of introduction or preface that it has is the following paragraph, which opens the first chapter of the book. Mr. Mill writes:

"It seems proper that I should prefix to the following biographical sketch some mention of the reasons which have made me think it desirable that I should leave behind me such a memorial of so uneventful a life as mine. I do not for a moment imagine that any part of what I have to relate can be interesting to the public as a narrative, or as being connected with myself. But I have thought that, in an age in which education, and its improvement, are the subject of more, if not profounder, study than at any former period of English history, it may be useful that there should be some record of an education which was unusual and remarkable, and which, whatever else it may have done, has proved how much more than is commonly supposed may be taught, and well taught, in those early years, which, in the common modes of what is called instruction, are little better than wasted. It has also seemed to me that, in an age of transition in opinions, there may be somewhat both of interest and of benefit in noting the successive phases of any mind which was always pressing forward, equally ready to learn and to unlearn, either from its own thoughts or from those of others. But a motive which weighs more with me than either of these is a desire to make acknowledgment of the debts which my intellectual and moral development owes to other persons, some of them of recognized eminence, others less known than they deserve to be, and the one to whom most of all is due, one whom the world had no opportunity of knowing. The reader whom these things do not interest, has only himself to blame if he reads further, and I do not desire any other indulgence from him than that of bearing in mind that for him these pages were not written."

This simple statement strikes the key-note of the autobiography, and it must draw to the volume multitudes of readers. Few men have brought to the study of the mind such power of keen, critical analysis as did Mr. Mill, and the pains that he has taken to trace the growth of his own faculties have here developed results in the highest degree profitable and instructive to all who have in any way to do with the mental training of others, or who may wish to make the most of their own powers.

Mr. Mill, as his biographers have told us, was born in London, May 20, 1806, and his father, who is known as the author of the *History of British India*, after going through with the usual course of study, and being licensed as a preacher, concluded that he could not give an honest assent to the doctrines of any church, and thenceforth, after acting for a few years as private tutor, devoted himself to authorship. Until 1819, when he obtained an appointment in the India House, he had no other resources than those which his literary labors yielded him, yet upon these he married and brought up a large family, and in the course of about ten years planned, commenced, and completed the history we have named—a work, as Mr. Mill remarks, which in extent surpasses the productions in the same length of time of almost any other author. During the whole period that Mr. Mill was employed on this history, we are told, he gave a considerable part of every day to the instruction of his children, and, in the case of the writer of the autobiography in particular, "he exerted an amount of labor, care, and perseverance rarely, if ever, employed for a similar purpose, in endeavoring to give, according to his own conception, the highest order of intellectual education." This faculty of intense and persevering application, which so strongly distinguished the father, was reproduced to a remarkable degree in the son, and contributed, doubtless, more than any other single quality to the high reputation which he achieved in that branch of investigation in which he became so distinguished. Mr. Mill went through the preparation of his Greek lessons in the same room and at the same table at which his father was writing, and as Greek and English lexicons were then unknown, and as did not commence the study of Latin until his eighth year, he was forced to have recourse to his father for the meaning of every word that he did not understand—interruptions which, although one of the most impatient of men, he submitted to habitually and cheerfully. Mr. Mill tells us that he has no remembrance of the time when he began to learn Greek. His earliest recollection on the subject was that of committing to memory vocables, being lists of common Greek words, with their signification in English, which his father wrote out for him on cards. *Æsop's Fables* was the first Greek book he read; then Xenophon's *Anabasis*, and before his eighth year he had read the whole of Herodotus, Xenophon's *Cyropædia*, and *Memorials of Socrates*; some of the lives of the philosophers, by Diogenes Laertius; part of Lucian, and Isocrates, *Ad Demonicum* and *Ad Nicoclem*; the first six dialogues of Plato, from the *Euthyphron* to the *Theoctetus* inclusive. This last dialogue he thinks he might better have omitted, as it was utterly impossible for him to understand it; but he adds: "My father, in all his teaching, demanded of me not only the utmost that I could do, but much that I could by no possibility have done." Besides Greek, he learned as a lesson in this part of his childhood arithmetic, a study which he found thoroughly disagreeable. His father's health required constant exercise, which was found in walking before breakfast, and on these occasions the boy always accompanied him, rehearsing from slips of paper, upon which he had made notes, the results of his reading on the previous day. This was confined almost exclusively to histories—such as Hume, Gibbon, Robertson, Watson, Philip II. and III., Hooke's *History of Rome*, Rollin, &c. When he came to the record of the American war, he tells us that he took part, "like a child as I was, (until set right by my father,) on the wrong side, because it was the English side." These walks and talks were accompanied by explanations and ideas respecting civilization, government, morality, mental cultivation, &c., which the boy was afterward required to restate in his own words. Millar's *Historical View of the English Government*, Mosheim's *Ecclesiastical History*, McCrie's *Life of John Knox*, and Sewell and Rutty's *Histories of the Quakers*, were also among the works which he was required to read and give an account of. Books which exhibited men of energy and resource struggling against overwhelming difficulties were also freely placed in his hands, but of children's books, properly speaking, he knew absolutely nothing. He was, however, allowed to read *Robinson Crusoe*, the *Arabian Nights*, *Cazotte's Arabian Tales*, *Don Quixote*, and Miss Edgeworth's stories, and in these he took great delight. In his eighth year he commenced learning Latin with a younger sister, to whom he taught it as he went on, and other sisters and brothers were successively added until a considerable part of his day's work consisted of this preparatory teaching—a task which he thoroughly disliked, especially as he was held responsible for the lessons of his pupils almost as much as for his own. He acknowledges, however, that he derived from this discipline the advantage of retaining more thoroughly the things which he was set to teach, and he thinks that possibly the practice it afforded of explaining difficulties to others may have been useful, but in other respects the experience of his boyhood is not favorable to the plan of children teaching one another.

In the same year that he began Latin Mr. Mill made his first acquaintance with the Greek poets through the *Iliad*, and after he had made some progress in it, Pope's translation was put in his hands. This became one of the books in which he most delighted, as is proved by the fact that he read it through twenty or thirty times. Soon after this he commenced Euclid, and later still algebra. To particularize any further the precise course of his studies during this period and to his fourteenth year, would be to abandon our space to a list of the works, especially of the classics, which, directly or indirectly, come into the most advanced stages of the graduate and even of the post graduate studies in our own colleges. At the same time he followed up a line of general reading under his father's instruction, aiding him at one time in revising the proofs of the *History of India*, a work which he sets down as "one of the most instructive histories ever written, and one of the books from which most benefit may be derived by a mind in the course of making up its opinions."

A glance at the list of the works with which, in the course of his study and reading, this boy of fourteen years was made acquainted, is simply astonishing, and especially so in these days when the conviction is so general that such premature forcing is in the highest degree hurtful. Mr. Mill looks back upon those years of severe mental drudgery with a calmness that will surprise most readers, and the observations he makes are exceedingly instructive. As he remarks, the point most superficially apparent "is the great effort to give during the years of childhood an amount of knowledge in what are considered the higher branches of education, which is seldom acquired (if acquired at all) until the age of manhood." "The result of the experiment," he adds, "shows the ease with which this may be done, and places in a strong light the wretched waste of so many precious years as are spent in acquiring the modicum of Latin and Greek commonly taught to school boys; a waste which has led so many educational reformers to entertain the ill-judged proposal of discarding these languages altogether from general education. If I had been by nature extremely quick of apprehension, or had possessed a very accurate and retentive memory, or were of a remarkably active and energetic character, the trial would not be conclusive; but in all these natural gifts I am rather below than above par. What I could do could assuredly be done by any boy or girl of average capacity and healthy physical constitution; and if I have accomplished anything I owe it, among other fortunate circumstances, to the fact that through the early training bestowed on me by my father I started, I may fairly say, with an advantage of a quarter of a century over my contemporaries."

Mr. Mill emphatically disclaims the inference some might make, that his was "an education of cram." His father never permitted anything that he learned to degenerate into a mere exercise of the memory. He strove to make the understanding not only go along with every step of the teaching, but, if possible, to precede it. Anything which could be found out by thinking he never was told until he had exhausted his efforts to find it out for himself, and, more than this, his father was constantly proposing to him questions and setting him tasks plainly beyond his powers, on the principle which Mr. Mill sums up in a sentence, that "A pupil from whom nothing is ever demanded which he cannot do never does all he can." Self-conceit was a fault against which the youth was carefully guarded. The standard of comparison always held up to him was "not what other people did, but what a man could and ought to do." He was never allowed to get the impression that his attainments were anything unusual at his age. He never thought of estimating his own powers, and if he had any impression about himself it was that he was rather backward in his studies, since he always found himself so in comparison with what his father expected of him. Notwithstanding the intense and long-continued application to which he was compelled to submit from such a tender age, he grew up healthy, though not muscular, from his strictly temperate habits and from regular exercise, mainly in the way of walking, but he could perform no feats of skill or physical strength, and knew none of the ordinary bodily exercises. It is somewhat surprising, also, to find this statement, that he "had ample leisure in every day" to amuse himself, and that his amusements, which were mostly solitary, were in general of a bookish, or at least of a quiet turn. From his peculiar training, his mind as well as his hands did its work very lamely when applied to the practical details of life, and he was constantly meriting reproof by "inattention, inobservance, and general slackness of mind in matters of daily life." This he thinks noticeable, since his father was remarkable for the opposite characteristics, and showed not a little annoyance when he found his son deficient in this direction, although Mr. Mill thinks he was unreasonable in this, since he expected effects without causes, having never given any attention to his training in these particulars.

As regards the moral influences to which he was subjected in early youth, Mr. Mill is, as might be expected, very frank. His father, although educated in the creed of Scotch Presbyterianism, had, by his own studies and reflections, as has been hinted above, been early led to reject not only the belief in revelation, but the foundations of what is commonly called natural religion. After sketching briefly but clearly the views which his father held, Mr. Mill says of himself:

"I am thus one of the very few examples in this country of one who has not thrown off religious belief, but never had it. I grew up in a negative state with regard to it. I looked upon the modern exactly as I did upon the ancient religion, as something which in no way concerned me. It did not seem to me more strange that English people should believe what I did not than that the men I read of in Herodotus should have done so. History had made the variety of opinions among mankind a fact familiar to me, and this was but a prolongation of that fact. This point in my early education had, however, incidentally, one bad consequence deserving notice. In giving me an opinion contrary to that of the world, my father thought it necessary to give it as one which could not be prudently avowed to the world. This lesson of keeping my thoughts to myself at that early age was attended with some moral disadvantages, though my limited intercourse with strangers, especially such as were likely to speak to me on religion, prevented me from being placed in the alternative of avowal or hypocrisy. I remember, too, occasions in my boyhood, on which I felt myself in this alternative, and in both cases I avowed my disbelief and defended it. My opponents were boys considerably older than myself; one of them I certainly staggered at the time, but the subject was never renewed between us; the other, who was surprised and somewhat shocked, did his best to convince me for some time without effect."

In this connection Mr. Mill proceeds to make some general remarks upon the penalties incurred by those who may venture to avow their belief from time to time in opinions, especially religious, that may be current, and he expresses himself thus emphatically upon this subject in general: "The world would be astonished if it knew how great a proportion of its brightest ornaments—of those most distinguished even in popular estimation for wisdom and virtue—are complete skeptics in religion, many of them refraining from avowal less from personal considerations than from a conscientious, though now, in my opinion, a most mistaken apprehension, lest by speaking out what would tend to weaken existing beliefs, and by consequence (as they suppose) existing restraints, they should do harm instead of good. Of unbelievers (so called) as well as of believers there are many species, including almost every variety of moral type. But the best among them, as no one who has had opportunities of really knowing them will hesitate to affirm, are more genuinely religious, in the best sense of the word religious, than those who exclusively arrogate to themselves the title." But we are aware that this discussion is trenching upon dangerous ground, and we forbear from following it further. The words of a man of the eminence of Mr. Mill deserve, however, to be carefully pondered by those who are at all interested in this question.

When about eleven years old Mr. Mill was thrown into the company of Ricardo, Hume, and Bentham, who were near friends of his father, and in 1820 he traveled through the Pyrenees with the Benthams, stopping on his way through Paris, both going and returning, at the house of M. Say, the political economist. In 1821 he returned to England and resumed his regular studies, giving special attention to political economy, metaphysics, &c. In 1822, or in his sixteenth year, he began to carry on his intellectual cultivation by writing rather than reading. Grote, the historian, then came within the circle of his acquaintance, and among his more intimate friends were William Eyton Tooke, son of the eminent political economist; William Ellis, an original thinker in the same field; George Graham, afterward official assignee of the Bankruptcy Court, a thinker of originality and power on almost all abstract subjects, and last, but not least, Mr. Roebuck. Of each one of these Mr. Mill gives brief sketches and pointed characterizations which form some of the most interesting passages in the autobiography. In 1823 Mr. Mill secured—through his father's influence—an appointment in the office of the East India Company, with the understanding that he should be employed from the beginning in preparing drafts of dispatches, and be thus trained up as a successor to those who then filled the higher departments of the office. In a few years he came to be chief conductor of the correspondence with India in the Department of the Native States, and he continued in this position until he was appointed Examiner, only two years before the time when the abolition of the East India Company, as a political body, determined his retirement. Although the position of office-holder in our own Government departments is very different from that which Mr. Mill had under the East India Company, his remarks touching his duties have a certain pertinence. He writes:

"I do not know any one of the occupations by which a subsistence can now be gained more suitable than such as this to any one who, not being in independent circumstances, desires to devote a part of the twenty-four hours to private intellectual pursuits. Writing for the press cannot be recommended as a permanent resource to any one qualified to accomplish anything in the higher departments of literature or thought; not only on account of the uncertainty of this means of livelihood, especially if the writer has a conscience and will not consent to serve any opinions except his own, but also because the writings by which one can live are not the writings which themselves live, and are never those in which the writer does his best. Books destined to form future thinkers take too much time to write, and when written come in general too slowly into notice and repute to be relied on for subsistence. Those who have to support themselves by their pen must depend on literary drudgery, or at best on writings addressed to the multitude, and can employ in the pursuits of their own choice only such time as they can spare from necessity, which is generally less than the leisure allowed by office occupations, while the effect on the mind is far more enervating and fatiguing. For my own part, I have, through life, found office duties an actual rest from the other mental occupations which I have carried on simultaneously with them. They were sufficiently intellectual not to be a distasteful drudgery, without being such as to cause any strain upon the mental powers of a person used to abstract or to the labor of careful literary composition."

The *Morning Chronicle* was the vehicle through which Mr. Mill first addressed the public, but in casual contributions, most of them of comparatively little importance, and in 1824 the establishment of the *Westminster Review*, in the organization of which the Mills, father and son, were largely instrumental, gave them both a vehicle for the more formal dissemination of their theories. The history of this famous periodical, and of his own connection with it, is fully described by Mr. Mill, but we must refer the reader to the Autobiography itself for this chapter in the career of its author. His work upon it was mainly important in opening to him an "object in life—to be a reformer of the world." "This," he says, "did very well for several years, during which the general improvement going on in the world, and the idea of myself as engaged with others in struggling to promote it, seemed enough to fill up an interesting and animated existence. But the time came when I awakened from this as from a dream. It was in the Autumn of 1826. I was in a dull state of nerves, such as everybody is occasionally liable to; unsusceptible to enjoyment or pleasurable excitement; one of those moods when what is pleasure at other times becomes insipid or indifferent—the state, I should think, in which converts to Methodism usually are when smitten by their first 'conviction of sin.' In this frame of mind it occurred to me to put the question directly to myself: 'Suppose that all your objects in life were realized; that all the changes in institutions and opinions which you are looking forward to could be completely effected at this very instant—would this be a great joy and happiness to you?' and an irrepressible self-consciousness distinctly answered 'No!' At this my heart sank within me; the whole foundation on which my life was constructed fell down. All my happiness was to have been found in the continual pursuit of this end. The end had ceased to charm, and how could there ever again be any interest in the means? I seemed to have nothing left to live for." The study of himself and his mental states during this important period of his life forms what will be to many the most interesting chapter in this autobiography, and it is by itself a remarkable illustration of Mr. Mill's power of self-analysis. He evidently studied his own mental moods and the gradual modifications of his previously formed theories and ideas with much the same coolness that a physician would note the beating of the pulse, or an anatomist would dissect a human body. The thought will doubtless suggest itself to every reader that the period of his life which Mr. Mill describes as the melancholy Winter of 1826-27, when he suffered so fearfully from what he himself terms "dry, heavy dejection," was a natural sequence to the long and severe mental strain of his years of study; but he does not seem to have at all connected the two as cause and effect. Frederick Maurice, John Sterling, and the elder Austin were the personal friends in whose sympathy he found the most satisfaction during this period, and it was about this same time that the French Revolution of July broke out, rousing such enthusiasm in him that he went at once to Paris, was introduced to Lafayette, and laid the groundwork of the intercourse he afterward kept up with several of the active chiefs of the extreme popular party. Mr. Mill made the personal acquaintance of Carlyle about 1828, but he acknowledges that when he first knew him he was not sufficiently advanced in his new modes of thought to appreciate him fully. The good his writings did him was "not as philosophy to instruct, but as poetry to animate."

In 1830 Mr. Mill was first introduced to Mrs. Taylor, forming a friendship which he declares to have been "the honor and chief blessing of his existence." An intimate acquaintance of twenty years was followed by their marriage in 1851, Mr. Taylor having died in 1849. The larger part of two chapters are devoted to an analysis of the remarkable intellectual endowments of Mrs. Mill; to a detailed acknowledgement of the degree to which he was indebted to her in the prosecution of his literary labors, and to a glowing eulogy upon her virtues of heart. "What was abstract and purely scientific," in his writings, Mr. Mill says, "was generally mine; the properly human element came from her; in all that concerned the application of philosophy to the exigencies of human society and progress I was her pupil alike in boldness of speculation and cautiousness of practical judgment. For, on the one hand, she was much more courageous and far-sighted than without her I should have been, in anticipations of an order of things to come, in which many of the limited generalizations, now so often confounded with universal principles, will cease to be applicable. Those parts of my writings, and especially of the political economy which contemplate possibilities in the future such as, when affirmed by socialists, have in general been fiercely denied by political economists, would but for her either have been absent, or the suggestions would have been made much more timidly and in a more qualified form. But while she thus rendered me bolder in speculations on human affairs, her practical turn of mind and her almost unerring estimate of practical obstacles repressed in me all tendencies that were really visionary. Her mind invested all ideas in a concrete shape, and formed to itself a conception of how they would actually work; and her knowledge of the existing feelings and conduct of mankind was so seldom at fault that the weak point in any unworkable suggestion seldom escaped her." It is safe to say that there cannot be found in literature a parallel to this remarkable woman, as her husband here describes her.

It might be profitable, but it is certainly unnecessary, to trace the growth and modifications of the opinions which finally took shape in the volumes upon political economy, logic, and metaphysics in general, which have made the name of Mr. Mill so widely known. The later years of his career, especially as a member of Parliament, are, moreover, too fresh in the memory of all to need review. The autobiography, however, covers all these topics, and is rounded off with a completeness which is by no means the least of its remarkable features; for beyond the point at which it stops there is hardly an event in the career of Mr. Mill that even the most zealous biographer would care to note. All that need be added is the place and date of his death. Now and then, as for instance in his references to his reviews of Sir William Hamilton's Philosophy, and his statement of the fact that he was the first to draw public attention to the merits of Carlyle's History of the French Revolution, Mr. Mill perhaps lays himself open to the charge of dogmatism, and possibly of egotism; but this occasional self-assertion is easily overlooked in consideration of the exceedingly important influence which he has exerted, and which he knew that he had exerted, upon the thought of the age. Even those who differ from Mr. Mill the most widely will cordially welcome this record of his life, for it exhibits in the most effective manner the high culture and the great development of which the intellect is capable under thorough, inexorable training. In this respect alone the autobiography stands almost alone in our literature, and will always be regarded by thoughtful men as deserving most careful study.

THE STOKES CASE.

PERAMBULATIONS OF THE EIGHTH JUROR—WHAT THE DEPUTY SHERIFF SAYS.

When Judge Davis opened the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday morning, the first matter brought before him was the case of James D. Center, the eighth juror in the Stokes case, who was arrested on a warrant of his Honor for misbehavior as a juror. Mr. Center, after intimating that as yet he had employed no counsel, asked what the charges against him were. Assistant District Attorney Allen replied that in substance the accusation was that, contrary to the strict injunctions of the Court, he had conversed about the Stokes case and expressed opinions upon it. Mr. Center said that he went nowhere without an officer, or at least a person whom he supposed to be an officer. Mr. Hummel here appeared, and after a short conversation with Mr. Center, informed the court that he acted as his counsel. He waived the examination, and asked that bail for the prisoner's appearance be fixed at a moderate amount. Mr. Allen insisted that the bail should be heavy, as the evidence already given showed that when the other jurors supposed him to be asleep in the Astor House, Mr. Center and the officer in charge left by the Barclay street entrance, visited the lowest dens in the City, and there talked freely about the Stokes case. One night he visited a faro establishment and won $100. It appeared that on various occasions he expressed his determination as to his action as a juror, and that he admitted he had been in a carriage with Horace Stokes, the brother of Edward S. Stokes.

Judge Davis remarked that the offense charged in the warrant was misdemeanor only, but was of so grave a character that, if established by evidence, it was very important for the interests of public justice that the accused should not have any opportunity to evade a trial or its consequences. He considered it his duty to fix bail in the sum of $3,000.

Mr. Allen then served upon counsel for the accused the papers in connection with the charge of contempt of court, and the proceeding was put over till Wednesday.

The following is the substance of the affidavits:

Harry Hill says that he has known Center for some ten years; that Center visited his place during the Stokes trial, the first time being shortly after the impaneling of the jury, and that this was about 10 or 11 o'clock at night; that Center was so much under the influence of liquor that anybody could observe it; that he said one man of the jury had sold himself for $500, and that Stokes' brother had told him he had got a man to do what he wanted for $500. Somebody asked him what they would do with Stokes, and he replied: "They will hang him in a ——." Center talked to a great many about the case, and said he had been riding with Stokes' brother; was not sure that this was on the first or second visit to his house. Center came a second time, a day or two after, as late as 1 or 1:30 in the morning; he may possibly have been in earlier the same evening. He said he had been at Coburn's, and was going back there; he was very drunk, and Lane, the wrestler, said he had been talking about the case. All deponent did for him was to sell him wine.

John W. Hunt, Sheriff's officer, who had charge of Center on the 18th, 19th, and 20th of October, says that he went with Center on the 19th to a hat store and afterward to his (Center's) residence. That on the 20th Center told him he had permission from Judge Davis to attend his business. He went with Center to a liquor store, at Centre and Carmine streets, where Center chucked dice twice for drinks and drank. Thence they went to Reddy the Blacksmith's place, where Center had a bottle of wine; thence to the Astor House, and thence back to Reddy the Blacksmith's, where Center talked politics and tried to get bets on the election. Center would not go back to the Astor House, but insisted on going over to Harry Hill's, where he went into the dancing-room, drank a bottle of wine, talked about wrestling matches, and so on, and when they left there he was not sober. Center then insisted on going over to Mike Coburn's for a drink, and there met two wrestlers, McMahon and Lane, and had another bottle of wine. Stayed at Coburn's about half an hour, and went to the Astor House about 1 o'clock. Next evening (Sunday) Center got him to go, under pretense of the court's order, and took him to a place in Houston street, near Mercer street, which deponent discovered to be a faro bank. Tried to get Center away, but before he would go Center put down some money and won. Deponent says, however, that during all this time he did not hear Center talk about the Stokes case.

CASTLE GARDEN AFFAIRS.

More than 2,500 immigrants passed through Castle Garden yesterday, arrivals by the following vessels: Anglia, 209; City of Chester, 742; Weser, 446; Batavia, 360; Republic, 272; and Steinman, 500. These ships also brought out 450 cabin passengers. Among the passengers by the Batavia was Mrs. Sophia Maisch, aged sixty-six, who fell dead as she was stepping from the steam-ship to the tug, to be brought up to the City. Her body was brought up to Castle Garden, and the Coroner summoned to hold an inquest. Most of the officials yesterday morning appeared in the new uniform, the advantage of which was clearly apparent in the ready obedience given by the new arrivals to every direction, whereas in former times the immigrants seemed to doubt the authority of those who gave them directions, and often disregarded them.

THE MINT.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR—THE RECOINAGE, &c.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The following is the substance of the annual report of the Director of the Mint for the fiscal year ending June 30 last:

The amount of gold and silver deposits and purchases, coins struck and stamped, and bars manufactured during the year was as follows:

Deposits—Gold, $59,937,429 45; silver, $12,307,389 43. Total amount received and acted upon, $72,244,818 88. Deducting deposits made and issued by one institution and deposited with another. The deposits were: Gold, $57,704,385 88; silver, $9,145,328 43; total, $66,849,714 31. Gold pieces coined, 1,824,420; value, $35,249,337 50; silver pieces coined, 11,774,250; value, $2,945,795 50; minor coinage pieces, 18,923,000; value, $494,050,000; total number of pieces, 32,523,670; total value, $38,639,183. Bars fine gold, $7,554,956 86; imported gold, $12,940,659 25; total, $20,495,616 11. Fine silver, $3,034,259 56; imported silver, $3,981,654 94; total, $97,517,330 61.

This being the first annual report of the Director of the Mint under the Coinage act, he gives a short outline of the history of the Mint and coinage, and refers briefly to the money of account, and to various questions connected with metallic money, in the course of which he says:

Having concluded, after the examination of the subject, that the substitution of raised letters in the place of the present reeded edge would prevent in a great measure the splitting, fitting, and filling of the coins for fraudulent purposes, I referred the subject of the preparation of the necessary machinery for that purpose to the officers of the Philadelphia Mint, also to a private engraver, and they are now engaged upon the work. In connection with this question, I called for a report of the result of some experiments which were made at Philadelphia in the year 1860, and which had for their object the better protection of the gold coins, by making them thinner and slightly concave on both sides. An elaborate report upon the subject from the Assayer at Philadelphia has been received. The question will be further considered and the necessary experiments made to determine what measures will be most likely to afford complete protection, if possible, against fraudulent reduction of the weight of the coins. Gold coin being the standard or measure of values, their protection from natural abrasion, and especially against fraudulent diminution, is a matter of the utmost importance. Sufficient time should therefore be taken to carefully examine the subject, and no alterations should be made without due consideration, and the advantages of which are not clearly determined. Under the fourteenth section of the Coinage act, and the provisions of a previous act, about $27,000,000 of gold coins were melted, of which $14,021,350 was received during the year. The recoinage of the balance has since been going on. It is estimated that of the coin now in the Treasury there are about $5,000,000 which will require to be renovated. The difference between the nominal and intrinsic value of the amount received was about $73,549. The recoinage embraced nearly all the abraded gold coin in the country other than that in circulation on the Pacific coast, and which it is estimated does not exceed $2,000,000. Proper provision should be made for calling in the light coins still in circulation, especially in view of the general renovation which has been made. The loss from natural abrasion should be defrayed by the Government and not by the last holder, for the reason that it has occurred while the coins were performing the function of a circulating medium. This principle has been fully recognized in the recent Coinage laws of the German Empire, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. Provision should, of course, be made for excluding coins which have been artificially reduced in weight, or violently injured, and the reception of worn coins should be confined to the mints, where all necessary precautions against receiving fraudulently reduced coins can be effectually observed. In explanation of what otherwise might be considered an unusually large number of pieces found to be below the prescribed limits of abrasion, it should be stated that there has not been a recoinage of gold in this country since that which followed the change of standard in 1834, and that in the very large exports of coin since the suspension of specie payments in 1861, the unworn coin were selected for that purpose, and the light or worn pieces excluded.

The Director of the Mint says the new Mint edifice, which has been for some time past in course of construction at San Francisco is about completed, and the work of fitting up the necessary machinery, fixtures, and apparatus has been commenced under the supervision of a competent Superintendent, and will, it is expected, be finished by the 1st of July, 1874.

When completed this will be one of the best appointed mints in the world, and will reflect much credit on Supervising Architect Mullet, who designed it, and under whose direction it has been erected. It was at one time considered unnecessarily large; but in refitting it up with a refining and coining capacity equal to the present demand, it has been found necessary to occupy the entire building.

The Director devotes a considerable part of his report to the subject of gold as the standard or measure of value, and of silver as subsidiary, coming to the following conclusions:

The authority for issuing subsidiary silver coin in payment for silver bullion purchased for certain coinage will expire on the 12th of February, 1875. The bullion for the purpose of supplying the coin will be purchased from time to time at gold rates, and paid for in gold coin, the Government reimbursing itself for the outlay with the gold coins received in exchange for the silver coin, after which these coins should be issued only in exchange at par for gold coins, and thus restrict the issue to the actual requirements of the public for the purposes for which coins are intended. To recapitulate, we have first gold as the sole standard or measure of value issued in coins, the intrinsic and denominational values of which correspond. In such coin are a legal tender in any sum. Second, silver, as a subsidiary to gold, issued in coins, the denominational value of which exceeds their bullion value, and are a legal tender in any sum not exceeding five dollars. They are manufactured on Government account only, and paid out as follows:

First, The Government purchases, from time to time, silver bullion at its market value in gold, for manufacturing into coins of less denomination than the dollar, and issues them in exchange for gold coins at par in sums not less than $100. The difference between the price paid for the bullion and the rate at which it is issued in coin is the gain or seigniorage to the Government, less the expense of manufacturing and distributing, being exchangeable only for gold coin. The issue will consequently be limited to the actual requirements of the public for change. This plan is adapted to times of specie payment.

Second—The Government purchases silver bullion and pays for it in subsidiary silver, in which case the seigniorage is in effect divided with the seller of the bullion, provided he is able to pass them off at their nominal or toll value in this country in times of specie payments, or in other countries where coin constitutes the circulating medium. This mode of issue was authorized for a limited period to enable the coin to be exported to countries having respectively dollars of different values as the monetary unit, and expires, as before stated, by limitation of law on the 13th of February, 1875.

Third—Purchases of silver bullion are made at gold value, and manufactured on government account into subsidiary coin, which are paid out at the discretion of the Treasury Department, and according to its convenience. In this last, as in the first case, the full seigniorage is realized by the Government. The mode of issue last described is adapted for the condition of things which must necessarily precede the resumption of specie payments, and can be made available from time to time according to the market value of silver, and the price of gold compared with United States currency. When the market is depressed and prices rate low, the Government may increase the silver bullion fund of the mints, transfer the coin manufactured from it to the Treasury, and pay it out at its discretion and convenience. It is the only system under which, until the resumption of specie payments, the Treasury can realize the full seigniorage on the subsidiary silver coin, which it should do in accordance with a well-established principle and the practice of other countries in respect to the manufacture and issue of such coins. For several years past the seigniorage realized by the Government upon the coinage of silver was only two and a half cents per standard ounce, out of which the expense of manufacturing and distributing the coin was defrayed. In the European States the seigniorage on subsidiary coin is from ten to fifteen per cent.

This mode of issuing subsidiary silver is undoubtedly the true one in countries where gold is the standard, and the circulating medium consists of coin, with bank or Treasury notes as auxiliary to and convertible at par into coins of the standard metal. In the meantime, it is quite certain that the depreciation of silver and appreciation of United States currency will, before long, enable the Government to purchase silver bullion with gold coin on its own account, and pay out the resulting silver coins at their nominal value. At the present rate for silver and premium on gold the operation would net the Treasury about ten per cent. This could not, it is believed, do injury to any interest, but would be productive of much benefit to the precious metal mining interests and business of the country at large, and should be adhered to until specie payments shall have been resumed on a substantial basis.

The Director says the subject of international coinage continues to be agitated by the friends of monetary reform, but no substantial progress appears to have been made in the direction of a general assimilation to the principal coinage of the world.

The advantages, if any, of the proposed unification of moneys, involving alterations in the quantity of fine gold, now representing the dollar of discount, should be decided and well determined before the United States would be justified in adopting it, especially as the funded loan is by law expressly payable in gold coin of the present standard; and it should be further added, that the alterations of standard moneys, and weights and measures, to which the public have been long accustomed, are grave matters, and should be undertaken only when imperatively required as a matter of public utility.

The amount believed to be necessary to place the New-Orleans Mint in condition for coinage operations, and for its support during the fiscal year, was included in the estimates of appropriations for the Mints and Assay Offices. Should the necessary appropriations be obtained for those purposes, the establishment can probably be put in operation in about three months' time, and afterward usefully employed in the manufacture of stamped bars and coinage of silver. The issue of the trade dollar was not commenced till nearly a month after the close of the fiscal year. It has been shipped to some extent to China and Japan, but there has not been received, as yet, any account of its reception in those Empires. It will no doubt require a year or two for its successful introduction there. Arrangements have been made to promptly meet all demands on the mints for coin. As a general thing deposits have been paid for within two days after they were made. Some idea of the increase of operations may be found when it is stated that the coinage of gold during the month of October approximated in value $14,000,000, the coin, except [illegible] to the Pacific Coast States and Territories, being, as a general thing, in the Treasury and banks. The present time is a favorable one for estimating the amount of gold and silver coin in the country. From the most reliable data obtainable the gold coin is estimated at $135,000,000, and subsidiary silver, $5,000,000; total, $140,000,000. The silver coin is principally in circulation in California, Oregon, Nevada, Idaho, Arizona, and Texas. The increase of coin in this country has been at a very fair rate since the first of April last, and the indications are that, although there may be occasional exportations, it will gradually go on till an amount sufficient to enable the country to resume specie payments will be secured. This much desired result, however, will depend upon conditions which cannot be discussed.

THE NEW POLICE JUSTICES.

A TAMMANY EX-JUSTICE FIGHTING FOR HIS SEAT.

The new Police Justices called upon Mayor Havemeyer yesterday, and informed him that they had been served with an injunction, restraining any of them from officiating to-morrow in the Yorkville Court. The writ, which was issued by Judge Robinson, of the Court of Common Pleas, was shown to the Mayor, and a long private consultation ensued. It was obtained by Ex-Justice Coulter, who, it is said, had Henry Murray, the new Justice who has been assigned to his court, "counted out" when he was running against him for the same office. Coulter is a prominent member of the Tammany organization, and was at one time Warden of the Tombs. While the Mayor was reading the injunction he was served with a copy of it. He then advised the Justices to obey the writ, so far as it related to the Yorkville Court, but to take their seats in all the others at noon to-day.

Previous to being served with the injunction, the Mayor sent the following communication to the Police Commissioners:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1873.

To the Police Commissioners of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: By virtue of chapter 538 of the laws of 1873, I have appointed, and the Board of Aldermen has confirmed, the following-named persons as Police Justices for this City: Bankson T. Morgan, James T. Kilbreth, Butler H. Bixby, Marcus Otterbourg, Charles A. Flammer, Benjamin G. Wandell, Frank S. Smith, Thos. D. Sherwood, Henry Murray, and George E. Kasmire. These officers have been duly sworn into office, and by law will proceed to exercise and perform the duties conferred upon them at the various Police Courts of this City on Tuesday, the 4th inst., at noon.

I suggest that this fact be communicated to the officers of the Police Department, and that they be instructed to take all prisoners before said Justices at and after that day and hour. Very respectfully,

(Signed.) W. F. HAVEMEYER, Mayor.

The Mayor also sent a communication to the Commissioners of Charities, requesting them not to take charge of any prisoners who may be committed after noon to-morrow by the old Police Justices. If the Police Commissioners and the Commissioners of Charities should carry out the Mayor's instructions, Ex-Justice Coulter will have a holiday to-day.

It was rumored last evening that two of the Justices were in favor of holding court outside the Yorkville District; but Justices Wandell and Kilbreth said they knew nothing about the report. The former, however, added laconically, that "Justice Coulter would not have much to do to-day." Should any prisoners be committed by Ex-Justice Coulter, it is considered probable that his action will be declared illegal, and result in the discharge of the parties.

The following is a copy of the injunction which has been served upon the Mayor and each of the new Police Justices:

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—James E. Coulter against Henry Murray, Bankson T. Morgan, James T. Kilbreth, Butler H. Bixby, Marcus Otterbourg, Chas. A. Flammer, Benj. C. Wandell, Frank S. Smith, Thos. D. Sherwood, and George E. Kasmire.—Injunction and order to show cause.

It appearing satisfactory to me from the complaint in the above action, and from the annexed affidavits, that sufficient grounds for the order of injunction exists, I do hereby order that the defendants, (here follow the names of the new Justices,) and each and all of them, and the attorneys and agents of them, or any or either of them, be and they hereby are enjoined and restrained from doing or causing to be done any act or thing to interrupt, embarrass, delay, or prevent the plaintiff, James E. Coulter, in or from exercising the duties of the office of Police Justice for the Seventh Judicial District of the City of New-York, or in or from earning the salary thereof, until noon of the 1st day of January, 1876, unless and until final judgment in said action of quo warranto shall sooner be rendered in favor of the people and the said Murray, and against the said plaintiff, James E. Coulter; and that they and each and all of them further be, and hereby are, enjoined and restrained from making any agreement or designation of any one of their number to intrude on this plaintiff in his office aforesaid, and from making any demand upon the said plaintiff, James E. Coulter, to deliver possession of the books, papers, and documents appertaining or belonging to the office aforesaid, and from commencing any proceedings, or making any seizure of or using any force or violence to obtain the same, otherwise than by proceedings in an action in the nature of quo warranto, until the other or further order of the court.

And I do hereby further order and direct that the said defendants, and each and every of them, show cause before one of the Judges of this court, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of November, 1873, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why the above order should not be continued until entry of final judgment in this action.

(Signed.) H. W. ROBINSON, Judge New-York Common Pleas.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov 1, 1873.

Superintendent Matsell yesterday issued the following general order to the force:

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 300 MULBERRY STREET, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1873.

By virtue of chapter 538 of the laws of 1873, the Mayor has appointed, and the Board of Aldermen has confirmed, the following-named persons as Police Justices for this City: Bankson T. Morgan, Butler H. Bixby, Charles A. Flammer, Frank S. Smith, Henry Murray, James T. Kilbreth, Marcus Otterbourg, Benjamin C. Wandell, Thomas D. Sherwood, George E. Kasmire. These officers have been duly sworn into office, and by law will proceed to exercise and perform the duties conferred upon them, at the various Police Courts of this City, on Tuesday, the 4th inst., at noon. Members of the force are hereby instructed and directed that on and after the 4th of November inst., at noon, all persons arrested for offenses are to be taken and charged and arraigned before the above-named Police Justices.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

The November Term of the Court of General Sessions was opened yesterday by City Judge Sutherland, Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell appearing for the prosecution. The Grand Jurors, having answered to their names, were dismissed for two weeks, the Grand Jury of the Oyer and Terminer being at present in session. The court directed fines of $250 each to be imposed on a number of petit jurors who did not answer to their names. . . . Of 250 lottery policy-dealers, indicted for selling policy tickets, about 100 were arraigned and pleaded not guilty. The recognizances of the remaining number, who did not put in an appearance, were forfeited. . . . Jacob H. Voorhies, colored, charged with stabbing James Geesey, also colored, pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. . . . John Macdougal was placed on trial, charged with picking the pocket of Wm. Schutt of a watch while riding on a Forty-second street car, on the 5th of October. The complainant testified that he saw the prisoner take his watch and pass it to a confederate. When cross-questioned by District Attorney Russell, Macdougal reluctantly admitted that he had been tried twice before on a similar charge, but had been acquitted. The prisoner was found guilty and sent to State Prison for four years. . . . Wesley Lyon, committed for the larceny of bonds, gave bail in the sum of $3,000, and was released. The court then adjourned until Wednesday.

GEN. HANCOCK'S STAFF.

The following officers designated in recent General Orders, compose the staff of the Military Division of the Atlantic:

Col. Richard C. Drum, Adjutant General's Department, Adjutant General; Major Elisha H. Ludington, Assistant Inspector General, Inspector General; Major Guido N. Lieber, Judge Advocate's Department, Judge Advocate; Lieut. Col. Robert O. Tyler, Quartermaster's Department, Chief Quartermaster; Lieut. Col. Marcus D. L. Simpson, Subsistence Department, Chief Commissary of Subsistence; Surgeon John M. Cuyler, Medical Department, Medical Director; Col. Nathan W. Brown, Pay Department, Chief Paymaster; Capt. Wm. G. Mitchell, Fifth Infantry, Acting Engineer Officer; Major Silas Crispin, Ordnance Department, Chief Ordnance Officer. The personal staff of Major Gen. Hancock, commanding the division, consists of the following-named officers: Capt. Wm. G. Mitchell, Fifth Infantry, Aid de Camp; Capt. John S. Wharton, Nineteenth Infantry, Aid de Camp; First Lieut. George S. L. Ward, Twenty-second Infantry, Aid de Camp.

STATEN ISLAND IMPROVEMENTS.

The tax-payers of the First Ward of the village of New-Brighton, Staten Island, have petitioned the village trustees to place street-lamps upon the principal streets of the ward. It is stated that the cost of construction will be less than one per cent. of the assessed value of the real estate, and the cost of lighting less than one-half of one per cent. The darkness of the streets has been much complained of by the residents of the village, and it is believed that the trustees will have gas-lamps erected at once.

UNION TRUST COMPANY.

LIST OF THE SECURITIES HELD BY THE CONCERN.

There has been a great deal of uncertainty regarding the condition of the Union Trust Company, on account of the lack of information as to the securities held by the institution in the way of collateral for call loans. In the case of Geo. B. Grinnell & Co. THE TIMES published the lists of securities held by the firm exclusively, and in this way it became known exactly how the concern stood, and what stocks and bonds were liable to be thrown upon the market. The following list, which is authentic, will afford information concerning the Union Trust Company, and it will be of value to investors, stock operators, and to creditors of the suspended institution.

Call loans made to various parties to the amount of $6,809,528 01, and securities received by E. B. Wesley, Receiver, as collateral to loans made by the Union Trust Company of New-York:

$16,000 Buffalo and State Line Railroad bonds.
$3,000 Cairo and Fulton Railroad bonds.
$12,000 Central Pacific Railroad bonds.
$6,000 Cleveland, Pittsburg and Ashtabula Railroad bonds.
$1,000 Chicago, Rock Island and Pittsburg Railroad bonds.
$3,000 City of Albany bonds.
$5,000 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad bonds.
$50,000 Consolidated Coal Company bonds.
$17,000 Decatur and East St. Louis Railroad bonds.
$34,700 Erie and Pittsburg bonds.
$59,000 Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund bonds.
$51,000 Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad bonds.
$3,000 Nassau Gas-light Company's certificate.
$23,000 New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad bonds.
$125,000 New-York City bonds.
$15,000 New-York Academy of Music mortgage.
$765,000 Ohio and Mississippi Railroad bonds.
$5,000 Toledo and Wabash Railroad bonds.
$5,000 Toledo and Joliet Railroad bonds.
$122,000 Union Pacific Railroad bonds.
$118,300 United States bonds.
$40,000 Western Union Telegraph bonds.
$40,000 Atlanta and Great Western Railroad bonds.
$2,000 Bellefontaine and Illinois Railroad bonds.
$50,000 Boonville Railroad and Bridge Company's bonds.
$7,000 Buffalo and Erie Railroad bonds.
$12,000 Burlington and Missouri River Railroad (in Nebraska) bonds.
$153,000 Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad bonds.
$3,500 Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad bonds.
$4,000 City of Quincy bonds.
$4,500 City of Beardstown bonds.
$10,000 Cumberland Coal and Iron Company's bonds.
$53,000 Cincinnati and Springfield bonds.
$10,000 Des Moines Valley Railroad bonds.
$1,000 Essex County Improvement bonds.
$6,000 Great Western Railroad bonds.
$41,000 Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad bonds.
$10,000 Kansas and Pacific Railroad first bonds.
$300,000 Lake Shore and Tuscarawas Valley Railway bonds.
$128,000 Mahoning Coal Railroad Company bonds.
$1,000 Michigan Central bonds.
$10,000 New-Jersey Southern Railroad bonds.
$10,000 New-York Central Railroad bonds.
$4,000 Oswego and Rome bonds.
$1,000 Peoria and Aquaqua bonds.
$50,000 Milwaukee and St. Paul bonds.
$1,000 Pacific Railroad of Missouri bonds.
$25,000 Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad bonds.
$268,000 Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad bonds.
$1,000 Great Western of Illinois bonds.
$5,000 Long Island City bonds.
$30,000 La Crosse bonds.
$100,000 Missouri, Kansas and Texas bonds.
$52,000 Macon and Brunswick bonds.
$15,680 Metropolitan Gas-light Company bonds.
$34,710 New-York Central Railroad Company's bonds.
$395,000 State of Arkansas bonds.
$100,000 State of Georgia bonds.
$24,000 State of Louisiana bonds.
$74,000 State of North Carolina bonds.
$60,000 Second Avenue Railroad bonds.
$10,000 Society of Tammany bonds.
$70,000 Tebo and Neosho Railroad bonds.
$30,000 Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw Railroad bonds.
$1,000 St. Louis, Alton, and Terre Haute Railroad bonds.
300 shares Buffalo and Erie Railroad stock.
2,550 shares New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad.
1,400 shares Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central Railroad.
10 shares Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railroad.
195 shares Chicago and Alton Railroad.
57 shares Chicago and Alton Railroad scrip.
100 shares Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad.
100 shares Dry Dock and East Broadway Railroad.
225 shares Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad.
310 shares Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad.
300 shares Chicago and North-western Railroad stock.
300 shares Chicago and North-western Railroad, preferred.
300 shares Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.
610 shares Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.
2,698 shares Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad.
127 shares Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, (preferred,) guaranteed.
200 shares St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad.
50 shares Joliet and Chicago.
100 shares Long Island Railroad.
58 shares Morris and Essex.
500 shares Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad.
1,285 shares Milwaukee and St. Paul.
28 shares Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, (preferred.)
100 shares Michigan Central Railroad.
920 shares New-York Central.
2,342 shares New-York and New-Haven Railroad.
1,300 shares New-York and Harlem.
166 shares New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company.
2,600 shares Ohio and Mississippi Railway.
352 shares Ohio and Mississippi, (preferred.)
110 shares Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company.
100 shares Panama Railroad.
200 shares Pacific Railroad of Missouri.
125 shares Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad.
100 shares Rensselaer and Saratoga.
75 shares Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.
200 shares Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad.
60 shares Second Avenue Railroad.
175 shares Seventh Avenue Railroad.
360 shares Toledo and Wabash.
5,835 shares Union Pacific Railroad.
2,700 shares Western Union Telegraph Company.
200 shares Utah Railroad Company.
252 shares Metropolitan Gas-light Company.
340 shares Brooklyn Gas-light Company.
240 shares Nassau Gas-light Company.
20 shares New-York Mutual Gas-light Company.
272 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal.
100 shares Cumberland Coal Company.
400 shares Mahoning Coal Company.
100 shares New-York Guarantee and Indemnity.
2,250 shares Franklin Telegraph Company.
32 shares Union Ferry Company.
100 shares United States Express.
200 shares Harlem Gas.
25 shares American Exchange Insurance.
205 shares Citizens' Insurance.
10 shares Continental.
197 shares Home Insurance.
30 shares Home Life Insurance.
10 shares Manhattan Life Insurance.
4 shares Albany City Bank.
28 shares American Exchange Bank.
100 shares Bankers' and Brokers' Association.
10 shares Bank of Newburg.
340 shares Citizens' Bank.
128 shares Chatham Bank.
46 shares Bank of the Commonwealth.
180 shares City Bank of Brooklyn.
30 shares Central National Bank.
10 shares Dover Plain.
150 shares East River Bank.
15 shares Fifth National Bank.
1,600 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
10 shares German-American Bank.
30 shares Gold Exchange.
25 shares Hanover.
110 shares Market National.
10 shares Ninth.
50 shares Bank of North America.
194 shares People's Bank.
20 shares Pacific Bank.
3 shares Park Bank.
80 shares Bank of the Republic.
33 shares Shoe and Leather Bank.
16 shares Tradesmen's Bank.
600 shares Union Trust Company.
75 shares United States Trust.
160 shares St. Nicholas Bank.
$75,000 Summit County Railroad first mortgage bonds.
$1,125,000 Missouri, Kansas and Texas first mortgage bonds.
$1,000,000 Missouri, Kansas and Texas second mortgage bonds.
$150,000 Boonville Bridge first mortgage bonds.
6 first mortgage bonds Michigan and Lake Shore Railroad Company, $1,000 each.
312 first mortgage bonds Jamestown and Franklin Railroad Company, $1,000 each.
300 second mortgage bonds Jamestown and Franklin Railroad Company, $1,000 each.
66 Leavenworth County, State of Kansas, bonds, $1,000 each.
55 first mortgage Kalamazoo and White Pigeon Railroad bonds, $1,000 each.
6 consolidation Sinking Fund bonds, Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company, $1,000 each.
14 consolidated mortgage bonds, Erie and Pittsburg Railroad Company, $1,000 each.
175 first mortgage bonds, Pacific Hotel Company of Chicago, $1,000 each.
196 second mortgage bonds, Pacific Hotel Company of Chicago, $1,000 each.
200 Sinking Fund bonds of Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, $1,000 each.
15 gold bonds Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan Railroad Company, $1,000 each.
$459 40 bills, cash received for coupons, and dividends paid on securities held as collateral.
$1,120 uncollected coupons and securities held as collateral.
$12,251 42 of deposit in Union Trust Company in favor of Treadwell Pearsall.
Interest accumulated and unpaid upon the above amount of loans estimated to be over $150,000.

SECURITIES PURCHASED WITH FUNDS OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY.

$100,000 United States five-twenty bonds, registered, 1864, at Albany.)
$100,000 Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Sinking Fund bonds.
$1,000 Lebanon Springs Railroad bonds.
$33,000 Buffalo and Erie Railroad first mortgage bonds.
2,000 shares New-York, New-Haven, and Hartford Railroad stock.
1,000 shares Atlantic and Pacific Railroad stock.
300 shares Pacific Mail Steam-ship stock.
2,000 shares Union Pacific Railroad stock.
600 shares Western Union Telegraph stock.
400 shares Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad stock.
Interest and dividends accumulated and not due upon the securities above designated.
$241,911 99 cash on deposit in Manhattan Company and in office.
Office furniture, books, safes, estimated value, $7,000.
Good will of lease on offices estimated at $35,000.
$78,000, amount of commissions estimated to be due for services rendered as Trustee and custodian of securities, and in other capacities.
$911,868 17, claims for [illegible] from various parties.

E. B. WESLEY, Receiver.

Dated 24th October, 1873.

SICK CHILDREN'S FUND OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

The following is a report of the work accomplished in connection with the "Sick Children's Fund" of the Children's Aid Society, by one branch, from the 1st of January to the 1st of August of the present year:

When the fund was opened the teachers and visitors of the industrial schools were notified that medical attendance, medicine, and nourishing food would be furnished gratuitously to poor children, or their parents, who were sick, on applying at the society's office, No. 19 East Fourth street, or at the headquarters of the East-side District, No. 327 Rivington street.

In receiving applications for relief great care, of course, was necessary, in order to prevent imposition, for professional beggars and others are always clamoring for relief where there is any probability of obtaining it, while the really destitute and deserving poor often suffer in silence and endure the greatest privations rather than let their wants be known. The excellent system of household visitation pursued by our teachers guarded against imposition on the one hand, and on the other insured that the worthy poor would not be overlooked.

There is a large class in this City so hopelessly poor and degraded that efforts made to elevate them is only labor lost. They seem contented with their lot, or, at least, make no determined effort to benefit themselves. They will simulate sickness, fabricate the most woful tales, and command an unlimited supply of tears. Charity bestowed upon them is seldom appreciated, but often abused. With this class we have had but little to do. Our principal aim has been to prevent the worthy, working, willing poor from falling while temporarily out of employment, or while laboring under sickness or some other affliction. A few dollars expended by us on food and medicine, or in aiding to pay arrears of rent, have prevented many a poor widow in times of sickness from selling or pawning her property and falling so low that she would never be able to rise again. Our beneficiaries received aid with the distinct understanding that it was given only to help them through some temporary difficulty; that we didn't saddle ourselves with permanent pensioners, but dropped the sick when they got well, the unemployed when they got work, and helped none who could help themselves.

Our record of the relief work contains several hundred cases which illustrate the inestimable blessings which this sick children's fund has conferred upon the poor children of the City. The physicians employed by us have been indefatigable in the discharge of their duties, responding promptly to calls made by day and night, and charging only fifty cents a visit, although the distance was frequently over a mile. One of the chief merits of this sick relief work consists in the promptness with which medical aid is furnished, and many young lives have thereby been saved. In cases of cholera infantum and other diseases incident to children in the Summer months, an hour's delay in securing a physician often seals the fate of the child. The following incident—one of many that might be given if space permitted—will serve to illustrate this point: In the attic of a rear tenement in Rivington street, a little boy lay apparently dying one Sunday afternoon last July. His widowed mother, sick from protracted watching, sat by his bedside weeping, for the "doctor"—one of those miserable quacks who infest the City and practice successfully on the credulous poor—had just left, saying that the boy was dying and nothing more could be done for him. A devoted missionary had called and was praying fervently that the child's life might be spared, and that the Divine Physician would impart consolation to the distressed mother, who had buried her only other child a few days before. Attracted by the solemn voice of the missionary, a little fellow who had been playing in the yard stole up stairs, quietly opened the door, and stood contemplating the strange scene before him. His face assumed an anxious expression as he glanced furtively from the pale face upon the bed to the praying man beside it, and then at the weeping mother. He soon comprehended the situation, and stepping quickly up to the mother said, "Missus, Mr. R.'s a nice man, and prays nice, but seems to me a doctor 'ud do Stephie more good." Stephie's mother said that the doctor had just left, saying that the child was dying. "But," replied the boy, "I know a doctor that 'll cure him, and he don't charge a cent. I'll go fetch him." He was told that it was too late, but, said he, "No, 'taint; he cured my little sister and fixed my broken arm. I'll fetch him," and so he rushed out of the room. I have said it was Sunday afternoon, and while talking with one of our physicians the doorbell rang violently, and presently a ragged little fellow, gasping for breath, and with one arm in a sling, said, "Please, Mister, a little boy's awful bad, and Mr. R.'s praying like sixty, but it don't do him a bit of good. Won't you send Dr. B.! He can fix him." He was told that the doctor was in the house and would go with him at once. This pleased him immensely, and, said he, as the doctor made his appearance, "I'll show you the way."

Next morning the physician informed us that he had never been called to visit any one so nearly gone as little Stephie. Said he: "The child would not have lived two hours longer, but I have been watching him closely, have taken a great interest in him, and believe I shall bring him through." And he did, for shortly afterward I saw the boy with his mother, well, at one of THE TIMES' picnics. While we think that this young life was saved by the skill and promptness of our physician, we believe it was also in answer to prayer. God employs various means to accomplish His purposes, and this incident verifies His own words, "A little child shall lead them."

Another incident may be cited to show the aggravated nature of some of the cases we were called upon to relieve: One cold morning last Spring Dr. H., one of the physicians employed by us in this relief work, saw a barefooted boy and girl eagerly examining the contents of an ash-barrel on the sidewalk in front of his office. Stepping up to the window, he noticed that the boy was nimbly using a hook and picking out cinders, which he deposited in a battered old silk hat which was slung upon his arm by cords attached to the brim. The girl was as busily picking up bread-crusts, which she carefully stowed away in her lap. The doctor went out and asked where they lived, but they refused to tell him, and ran away. He was so impressed, however, with the haggard, wo-begone appearance of the children, and with the thought that it was possible for any one in this wealthy City to be reduced to such an extremity of want, that he sent his boy to follow them home. They were traced to a place in M—— street, known as the "barracks," where Dr. H. and myself visited them in the afternoon. The family consisted of a mother, with seven children, the oldest of whom was lying sick in a corner of the small attic room. The father had been six months in the hospital, and the youngest child was but two months old. The place was miserable beyond description; the only furniture we could see was a stove and a large pot, around which five of the children knelt eating something like soup. The mother, who sat on a seat of bricks, with the infant in her arms, looked a picture of desolation, and was not disposed to be communicative until we assured her of our sympathy and desire to help her. She then told us that the family was in comfortable circumstances a year ago, but her husband had been so long sick that she was obliged to dispose of furniture, bedding, sewing-machine, her clothing, and even her wedding-ring, in order to raise money to procure food and pay the rent. "And now," she said, "all is gone, and we have had no food for several days but what the children pick up on the streets, and the soup they are eating now is made of bones and bread-crusts that they brought in this morning." She verified her story by producing a handful of pawn-tickets, and, said she, "I cannot ask for relief. Oh! if I only could get my sewing-machine, and have Katie well again, I know we could get along." Truth was stamped on every word she spoke, and it was just such cases as here that we took pleasure in relieving. Katie was very sick with typhoid fever, but Dr. H.'s careful attention and nourishing food restored her to health. We paid her rent, released her sewing-machine, ring, and clothes from pawn, and gave her repeated supplies of provisions until she was able, as she expected, to get along without us.

Many other instances might be quoted if space permitted, but these will suffice to show the nature of our work and the great benefits conferred upon the sick poor through the Sick Children's Fund. Our records of the work are open to the inspection of all who are interested in this humane undertaking. During the operation of the Fund our physicians have visited 480 sick children and 86 parents, to whom we have furnished medicine and nourishing food. We have assisted many poor widows who were behind with their rent; procured admission of several invalids to hospitals, and provided employment for a large number of destitute men and women.

Our expenses were as follows:

For medical attendance	$265 50
For medicines	137 62
For provisions	158 41
For various objects, such as paying rents, redeeming pawned articles, purchasing clothing, shoes, fuel, &c.	84 23
Total	$645 76

Our physicians have performed their duties with the utmost promptness and fidelity. Dr. Lang, especially, has been indefatigable in the work, treating his cases very successfully and many of them gratuitously. The teachers of our schools, also, have given us their hearty co-operation, and have done much to aid and comfort the sick and destitute.

In conclusion, I beg to express the hope that as we have the machinery requisite to carry on this work economically and successfully throughout the entire city, funds will soon be furnished to enable us to recommence it. Applications for physicians and food come to us every day, and we can do nothing for them. A "Sick Children's Fund" seems to us to be a permanent necessity of the City, and we trust that many of our large-hearted, benevolent citizens will see it in the same light.

Respectfully submitted, GEO. CALDER,
Superintendent of Rivington Street Lodging House, No. 327 Rivington street.

AN EXCELLENT CHARITY.

In consequence of the present financial distress, the stoppage of manufactories, and the curtailment of general business, large numbers of men and women, whose wages were, in many instances, the sole support of their families, have been thrown out of employment. Many, heretofore beyond the reach of actual poverty, will suffer during the coming Winter. Every branch of City benevolence is already feeling the unusual burden, which must greatly and rapidly increase. At the same time the same causes have materially diminished receipts for charitable purposes. The Board of Managers of the Wilson Mission, therefore, take this method of urging upon their contributors and the public the claims of the poor. While we abridge all luxuries and needless expenses, should we not consider charity to those who feel the bitter meaning of hunger, cold, and want, as one of the "necessary expenditures?" Our treasury is empty. We need immediate aid, not only to carry on our usual operations, but to meet the extraordinary demands of the season, and we ask your assistance in this emergency. By direction of the board. ELLEN B. IVES, Secretary.

Contributions may be sent to Mrs. Jonathan Sturges, No. 40 East Thirty-sixth street, or to Mrs. Wm. Ransom, Treasurer, No. 137 East Fifteenth street; Mrs. Luther Clark, No. 18 Gramercy Park; Mrs. Robert R. Booth, No. 129 West Eleventh street.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—Part I.—Adjourned until Monday.

SUPREME COURT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—324, Peck et al. vs. Gardner et al.; 268½, East New-York and Jamaica Railroad Company vs. James H. Elmore; 1044½, Christie vs. Parker; 2144, Morgan vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; 2334, Brown vs. Same; 680, Alexander vs. Hegeman; 2726, Black vs. Mayor, &c., City of New-York; 3070, Davenport vs. Mayor, &c., City of New-York; 310, Robinson vs. Chittenden et al.; 538, Paige vs. George; 1090, Winchester vs. Bembay et al.; 562, Cariwan, Jr., vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 1086, Wellenberger et al. vs. Same; 2682, Vandervoort vs. The Mayor, &c., of City of New-York; 2902, Meigs vs. Same; 274, Willett vs. Kipp et al.; 458½, Montgomery vs. The Old Dominion Steam-ship Company; 498, Moody et al. vs. Pell; 612½, Drake et al. vs. Clarke; 928, Ritter vs. Boody.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Barrett, J.—12, Continental National Bank vs. Knapp; 20, Gillander vs. Nelson, Jr.; 27½, Hartley vs. Baker; 42, Stacy vs. Coar, &c.; 43, Anderson vs. Coar, &c.; 44, De Ruyter vs. Coar, &c.; 51, Barbaresa vs. Lapaugh et al.; 59, Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company vs. Boody; 66, Schumann vs. Paradise et al.; 67, Chisholm et al. vs. Same; 71, King vs. Bedell et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Fancher, J.—Demurrers—9, Foley vs. Palmer et al.; 10, De Lond vs. De Lond; 11, Kipp et al. vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; 12, Wylie vs. Stillwell et al.; 13, Barnes, Assignee, vs. Thompson; 14, Same vs. Same; 15, Wylie vs. Stillwell; 16, Bradley et al. vs. Dinsmore; 17, Walker's Executors vs. Shoemaker; 18, Scherrer vs. Arthur et al.; 20, Ides et al. vs. Wallace, Executors; 21, Decker vs. Ingersoll; 22, Knapp et al vs. Anderson et al.; 23, Vermeule et al vs. Hovey et al.; 24, Reserve Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Beardsley; 25, Hosack et al. vs. Hosack, Executor; 26, —— vs. ——; 27, —— vs. ——; 28, —— vs. ——; 29, —— vs. ——. Law and Fact—292, People, &c., vs. Malory et al.; 1, Jones et al. vs. Butler, Administrator; 12, Boyce vs. Chester et al.; 13, Bronson vs. Bronson et al.; 24, State of Tennessee vs. Powell et al.; 24½, —— vs. ——; 42, Bolake et al. vs. Merritt, Executrix; 50, Spring vs. Hubbard; 55, Hastings, Receiver, &c., vs. Drew et al.; 63, Wetmore vs. Condee et al.; 65, Boyle vs. Olwell et al.; 67, Crane vs. Onderdonk et al.; 69, Potter vs. Coulter; 71, Munster vs. Selligman; 73, Rose vs. Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company; 74, Davis vs. Codling et al.; 76, Mayor, &c., of New-York vs. Devlin et al.; 84, Odell vs. Montross; 85, Wolf vs. Hart; 86, Andrews vs. Vreeland et al.; 87, Mehrbach et al. vs. Kiernan; 88, Hovey et al. vs. Tower et al.; 89, Justh vs. Justh et al.; 90, Pool vs. Stevens et ux.; 92, Reed et al. vs. Bouvier et al.; 94, Mangam vs. Bishop et al.; 95, Reed et al. vs. Bouvier et al.; 96, Helmbold vs. Helmbold; 97, Ward vs. Ward; 98, Tyng vs. Pittsburg Locomotive and Car Works; 99, Bouche et al. vs. Flamant et al.; 123, Potter vs. Waring; 192, Clark vs. Deacon.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—112, Belden vs. Leichardt et al.; 117, Rice, sole Executor, vs. Harbeson et al.; 142, Patterson vs. Baker; 144, Camier, Assignee, vs. Kuhn; 146, Polen, Receiver, &c., vs. Bushnell et al.; 40, Same vs. Same; 151, Westervelt vs. Ackley; 152, Kelly et al. vs. Bernhamer et al.; 154, Brown vs. Post; 155, Huston vs. Weber; 156, O'Toole vs. Garvin et al.; 156½, Willis vs. Weaver; 23, Ansonia Brass and Copper Company vs. Parsons; 24, Van Vechten vs. Miner; 114, The People ex rel. Spain vs. The New-York Juvenile Asylum; 113, Leonard et al., Executor, vs. Bell et al.; 121, Linney vs. Donovan; 140, Price vs. Keys & Scott; 149, Ives vs. Heath; 157, In the matter, &c., Clinton Hall et al.; 35, Friedman et al. vs. Lattore et al.; 36, Clelland vs. Gaffney; 37, Wolfe vs. Jones; 77, The People, &c., Mierson vs. Green.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Terms—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned until Thursday.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, PART I.—Held by Robinson, J.—3213, White vs. Continental National Bank; 2365, Downing vs. Martin; 2373, Schueller vs. Rosa; 1739, Blake vs. Price; 1494, Fitzgerald vs. Maitland; 2882, Nisson, Administratrix, vs. Decker; 2011, Mewer vs. Dailey; 2012, Same vs. Same; 2245, Buckingham vs. Miller; 2424, Goldstein vs. Marks; 866, Kremborg vs. O'Brien; 2364, Hagerty vs. The Third Avenue Railroad Company; 2430, Longinetti vs. Bressant; 3275, Bimmer vs. Isidor; 1945, Cunningham vs. Kelly; 1682, McFall vs. Irving; 68, McCauley, Administratrix, vs. Gans; 3397, Quinlan vs. Sixth Avenue Railroad Company; 2266, Kennedy vs. Higgins; 1973, Merrick vs. Mitchell; 2334, Gendenning vs. Canary; 1617, Caylers vs. Beebe et al.; 1838, Suegel vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 290, Read, Executor, vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 332, Fisk vs. Standert; 2077, Heitler vs. Act et al.; 2343, Morris vs. Hammill; 2193, Carpenter vs. Thom; 2255, Newkirchen vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company; 2348, Sullivan vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 1912, McGuire vs. Slattery; 1551, Coughlin, Administratrix, vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company; 2092, Schulze vs. The Industrial Exhibition Company; 570, Marvin vs. Sewell.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Part II.—Adjourned until December.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—24, Hillier vs. Roessler; 38, Hasdenburg vs. Cockcroft; 95, Maloney vs. O'Callaghan; 99, Blumenthal vs. Jacobs et al.; 111, A Journeymen Printers' Co-operative Association vs. Huglar; 113, Rosenfield vs. Palmer; 115, Schermerhorn vs. Metropolitan Gas-light Company; 122, Martin vs. Maher; 130, Firman vs. Schultz; 133, Van Cott et al. vs. Kutner; 139, Schuls vs. Gorsch; 141, Harbuer vs. Maide; 144, Fischer vs. Scharps; 145, Herzig et al vs. Mower, &c.; 148, Van Brunt vs. Frost et al.; 153, Aarons vs. Ferguson.

MARINE COURT—Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Reserved causes only—1318, Keyworth vs. Stiner; 2852, Rowe vs. Crow; 2542, Howard vs. Huyler; 2758, Veith vs. Wagner; 2994, The Bowery National Bank vs. Hillenbrand; 3426, Adams et al. vs. Allen, Jr.

MARINE COURT—Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Reserved causes only—2809, The Fifth National Bank vs. Rose; 2810, Same vs. Same; 3219, Ramsey vs. Simpson; 2201, Klein vs. Best; 2509, Richardson vs. Barnes; 3011, Kochler vs. Coop; 2865, Gebhard vs. Karmeise.

MARINE COURT—Part III.—Held by Curtis, J.—Reserved causes only.—2825, Lyons vs. Gray; 1976, Seaman vs. McCaffie; 3189, Koehler vs. Reilly; 3186, McClees vs. De Milt; 3145, Snodgross vs. Wilcox; 2753, Piersall vs. Williams; 2767, Robbineman vs. Bissinger; 2516, Jeffers vs. Gamble; 3187, Koehler vs. Sullivan et al.

MARINE COURT—Special Term—Held by Spaulding, J.—For trial of issues of law.—Taylor vs. The Mayor, &c., City of New-York; Stevenson, Jr., vs. Moore; Cauda et al. vs. Brauder.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Sutherland, J.—Geo. Jones, burglary; Chas. Veetch, William Carroll, larceny and receiving stolen goods; James Cahill, larceny and receiving stolen goods; John J. Boyle, larceny; Bridget Burn, larceny; Frederick Beck, false pretense; John Grady, petit larceny; Charles Shaffer, gambling.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Nos. 18½, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 53.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 3.

By Judge Barrett.

Herdtfelder vs. Fincke; report confirmed and order of distribution granted.

In the matter of the application of Cromwell et al.; reference ordered.

In the matter, &c., of Killbach; application denied.

Nassau Bank vs. Fradyelle et al.; motion to compel production of examination denied, with $10 costs.

Same vs. Same; motion to reopen examination denied, with $10 costs.

Neymann vs. King; memorandum for counsel.

Tradesmen's Bank vs. Wing et al.; default opened on payment of trial fee, $30, and $10 costs of motion, within three days, and stipulating to try the cause on next short-calendar day; otherwise denied, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Meyer vs. Meyer; motion denied.

Mortimer vs. Loomis; Philip vs. King; Shiff vs. Raynor; Meyers vs. Barnard; Folsom vs. Deforest; Lane vs. Mead; Hart vs. Campbell; Arnold et al. vs. Hyman et al.; Benedict vs. Gilman; Carter vs. Bushnell; Dutch vs. Harrison; orders granted.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Carrere vs. Shofford et al., Executors; judgment for plaintiff on the demurrer, with leave to defendants to answer on terms. (See opinion.)

Hewitt vs. Morris; new trial granted. (See opinion.)

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Hoffman; reference to sell foreclosure.

New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Candee; same decision.

By Judge Daly.

Hamel vs. Toplitz. (See opinion.)

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The United States Supreme Court, to-day, decided the case of the State of South Carolina, ex rel. Wagner vs. Stoll, County Treasurer; on appeal from the Supreme Court of the State involving the question of the validity of the issues of the bank of the State during the war. The charter of the bank, framed in 1812, provided that its issues should be receivable for taxes, but the County Treasurer now refused to receive them, on the ground that they were issued in aid of the rebellion, and were therefore no tender. The court below sustained the objection, and the judgment was for the Treasurer. On a former argument of the case in this court, that judgment was affirmed, but upon a reargument had at this term, there is a change of opinion and the judgment is now reversed, the same Judge writing the opinion, the court holding that, as the faith of the State was pledged for these bills, the holders were entitled to rely upon that credit and on its protection. The credit of the State could not be withdrawn without an open and clear declaration to that effect, and such a declaration was not made until 1868, by the repeal of the charter, which was too late to render the bills no tender in the present case. One other case was decided by the decision in this. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion and Mr. Bradley dissented.

CONTROLLER'S RECEIPTS.

The Controller reports the following statement of amounts paid into the Treasury yesterday, viz.: Taxes of 1873, and Croton arrears, $103,096 41; arrears of taxes, assessments, water rents, and interest, $4,739 26; rents and fees, cellar rents, interest on bonds, and mortgages, and house rents, $2,176 27; assessments for street improvements, $1,174 35; for Croton rents and penalties, $1,622 15; for license fees, $253 75; District Court fees, $134 50; total, $113,200 69.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 3.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

400	Western Union	49½
3400	do.	50
700	do....c.	49¾
400	do.	49⅞
300	do.	49⅞
500	do.	50
1400	do.	50½
400	do.	50¼
200	do....c.	50½
700	do.	50½
600	do.	50⅝
50	do.	50¼
100	do.	50¾
100	do.	50⅞
200	do.	51
300	do....c.	51
100	do.	51¼
200	do.	51⅜
500	do.	51½
100	do....s3.	51¼
200	do.	51⅛
200	do.	51¼
100	do....b3.	51⅞
200	do....c.	51⅛
500	do....c.	51⅛
100	do.	51⅛
1300	Pacific Mail	28
100	do.	27⅞
100	do.	28¼
100	do.	28⅛
200	do.	28½
200	do.	28⅜
200	do.	28⅞
400	American Ex.	45
800	Union Pacific	16⅜
100	do....s3.	16⅜
300	do....c.	16⅜
100	do.	16¼
100	do.	16⅝
100	do.	16½
100	do....s3.	16½
100	do....c.	16⅝
100	do.	16½
100	do....c.	16⅝
100	North-western.c.	35
200	do.	35½
700	do.	36
450	do.	36¼
100	do.	36
200	N. W. Pf....s3.	59
100	do.	59
300	N. Y. C. & Hud.	83
300	do.	83⅛
400	do.	82⅞
100	do.	82⅞
200	do.	82¾
300	do.	82½
300	do.	82⅝
200	do.	82⅝
100	do.	82⅞
300	do.	83
800	do.	83⅛
10	do.	83½
600	do.	83
600	do.	83⅛
800	do.	83⅜
200	do.	83⅜
700	do.	83½
200	do.	83⅝
100	do.	83½

100	B., H. & Erie	1½
100	do....c.	1½
500	St. Paul....s3.	25
100	do.	25¼
300	do.	25
200	do.	25¼
100	do....c.	25⅛
100	do.	25
400	St. Paul Pf....c.	47
300	do.	47
100	Ohio & Miss.	23½
100	do.	23¼
100	do.	23⅜
100	do.	23⅜
200	do.	23½
200	do.	23⅝
400	Lake Shore	63
500	do.	62¾
400	do.	62⅞
700	do....s10.	63
600	do.	63
200	do.	63⅛
400	do.	63
100	do....s3.	63
300	do.	63¼
200	do.	63⅝
500	do.	63⅜
400	do.	63⅝
400	do.	63⅜
500	do.	63⅜
400	do.	63⅜
100	do.	63⅞
500	do....c.	63⅜
100	do.	63⅞
500	do....c.	64
500	do.	64
300	do....c.	63⅞
100	do.	63⅜
600	do.	63⅜
100	do.	63⅜
25	do.	63⅜
100	do.	63⅜
100	do.	63¼
100	do.	63⅝
400	Rock Island	87
200	do.	86¾
100	do.	87
100	do.	87¼
100	do.	87½
150	do.	87⅝
100	Han. & St. Jo.	18½
100	do.	18
200	C., C. & I. C.	17½
100	do.	18
100	do.	18⅛
200	do.	18¼
900	Tol. & Wab.	37¼
300	do.	37
300	do.	36⅞
300	do.	37
200	do....c.	37
50	do.	37⅛
200	do.	37⅛
200	do.	37⅜
500	do.	37⅜
500	do.	37½
100	do....c.	37⅜
100	do.	37⅜
100	do.	37⅜
200	do.	37⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67....c.112¼	$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62....b. c.106½
10,000 do....112⅜	2,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65.108
2,000 do....c.112½	2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N....110
9,500 do....112⅝	20,000 U. S. 6s, Cur..108
6,000 U.S.5-20C.,'68.112	
2,000 do....c.112	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000	Mo. 6s	85
2,000	do....b. c.	86
5,000	N.Y.St. 7s, B., Reg.	103½
7,000	Erie 4th	91
2,000	Cen. P. G. Bds.	84½
5,000	U. Pac. 1st	70
3,000	U.Pac.10s, inc.	43
8,000	do.	42½
15,000	Mor. & Es. 1st, x int.	99½
5,000	N. J. C. 1st, n.	101
3,000	D., M. & T. 1st, b. c.	94½
4,000	C.,C.& I.C.1st.	72
3,000	do.	72½
3,000	do.	73¼
2,000	do.	72
1,000	do.	73½
1,000	do.	74
1,000	Chi.& N.W.1st.	91
3,000	Clev. & P. 4th, b. c.	92
15	Fourth Nat. B'k.	90
40	German Am. B'k.	88
109	Del. & H. C....b. c.	100
25	do.	100½
300	Pac. Mail....b. c.	28½
100	do.	29
200	do.	28¼
300	do....c.	28¼
100	do.	28⅛
10	do....c.	30
100	do.	27½
200	Am. Express	45
100	do....b. c.	45¼
55	U. S. Express	49
20	Harlem	105
10	do....b. c.	104
100	U. Pacific....b. c.	16¾
300	do.	16⅝
100	do.	16¾
100	do.	16½
100	do.	16½
400	do.	16½
200	do.	16⅝
300	do....b15.	16⅝
200	Chi. & N. W....b. c.	35½
100	do.	35⅝
100	do.	35¾
100	do.	36
200	do.	36
100	do.	35½
500	West. U. Tel.b. c.	51¼
700	do.	51
100	do....c.	51
300	do.	50⅞
300	do.	50¾
100	do....c.	51
300	do.	51
300	do.	51
800	do.	50¾
500	do....c.	50½
200	do.	50⅜
500	do.	50⅝
100	do.	51
200	do.	50⅞
500	do....s3.	51
200	do.	51
100	do.	51¼
100	do.	51½
300	do.	50⅞
200	do.	50⅝
200	do.	50⅝
200	do.	50¾
200	do.	50⅞
200	do.	50½
700	do.	50⅜
100	do.	50⅛
100	do.	50
500	do.	50
100	do.	50⅛
100	do.	50⅛
200	do.	50½
1500	do.	50
800	do.	49¾
500	do.	49¾
500	do.	49½
700	do.	49⅞
100	do.	49¾
1100	do.	49
200	do.	48⅞
100	do.	49¼
1300	do.	49⅞
50	do.	50¼
300	do.	49⅝
300	do.	49⅝
300	do.	49¾
20	Panama....b. c.	83
50	Ill. Central	97
6	do....b. c.	97
100	Maryland Coal	13
49	C.,C., C. & I....b. c.	68½

200	T., W. & W....b. c.	37
100	do....c.	37⅛
40	do.	37
100	do.	37¼
400	do.	37⅜
100	do.	37⅛
200	do.	37¼
100	do.	37
400	do.	36¾
100	do.	36⅝
200	do.	36¾
200	do.	36¾
200	Bost., H. & E.b. c.	1⅜
100	N. Y. C. & H....b. c.	83¼
700	do.	83
100	do.	82⅞
300	do.	82⅞
100	do....c.	82⅞
100	do.	82⅞
800	do.	82⅞
100	do....c.	82⅞
100	do.	82⅞
50	do.	83⅛
300	do.	82⅞
100	do.	82⅞
200	do.	82⅞
300	do.	82⅜
300	do.	82⅜
300	do.	82½
300	do.	82½
500	do.	82⅜
200	do.	82¼
200	do.	82⅜
100	do....s3.	82⅜
300	do.	82¼
100	do.	82¼
100	do....c.	82¼
1400	do.	82
600	do.	81¾
100	do.	81⅝
100	do....s3.	81⅝
700	do.	81⅝
250	do.	81¾
100	do.	81¾
500	do.	81⅝
100	do.	81⅝
300	do.	81⅝
100	do....s3.	81⅝
300	do.	81⅝
100	do.	81⅝
200	L. S. & M. So. b. c.	63⅛
100	do.	63⅛
400	do.	64
200	do....c.	63¼
400	do.	63½
200	do.	63⅜
100	do....b30.	64⅛
100	do....c.	63
200	do.	63⅛
200	do.	63⅛
1600	do.	63⅝
360	do.	62⅞
200	do.	63¼
300	do.	63
100	do.	63¼
100	do.	63¼
100	do....b3.	63⅜
400	do.	63⅜
250	do.	63
1000	do.	63
500	do.	62⅞
400	do.	62⅞
200	do.	62¾
100	do.	62½
200	do.	62⅜
200	do.	62½
600	do.	62⅞
300	do.	62½
100	do.	62⅜
600	do.	62¼
400	do.	62⅛
500	do.	62
100	do.	62¼
400	Mil. & St. P....b. c.	25
100	do.	24
100	do.	24½
100	do.	24¼
100	do.	24⅜
100	do.	24¼
100	do....b30.	25
100	Mil & St. P. Pf.	47
100	do.	47
40	do.	48
10	D., L. & W.	93¼
10	do....b. c.	93
14	Mor. & Essex b. c.	85
5	Chi., B. & Q. b. c.	98
100	St. L. K. C. & N. Pf.	21
5	N. Y., N. H. & H.	117
100	do.	116½
50	H. & St. Jos.	18
100	do....b. c.	18
800	Ohio & M....b. c.	23¼
300	do.	23¼
100	do.	23¼
200	C., C. & I. C.b. c.c.	18
100	do.	18

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 M. AND 2:15 P. M.

$10,000 U. S.6s,R.,'81.111¼	$2,000 U. S. 6s, C.,'81.112⅜
25,000 do....111	2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65....b. c.106¾
25,000 do....2¼.111¾	10,000 do....2¼.107
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62....2¼.106¾	3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n....b. c.110¼
10,000 do....106½	5,000 do....2¼.110
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62....c. bds.106⅞	19,000 do....2¼.110
6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64....2¼.106½	5,000 do....110¼
2,000 U.S.5-20C.,'65.107¼	500 U.S.5-20C.,'67.112⅜
1,000 do....2¼.108	20,000 do....112¼
2,000 do....108½	20,000 do....2¼.112
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65....new.109½	1,500 do....112¼
2,000 do....109⅝	15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68....2¼.112
23,000 do....b. c.110	10,000 U. S. 10-40 C., 2¼....106⅝
	2,000 U. S. C.6s.b. c.108¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100	Western Union	49¾
800	do.	49⅝
1100	do.	49½
200	do.	49¾
400	do.	49¼
1000	do.	49
200	do.	48¾
100	do.	48⅝
400	do.	48½
200	do....c.	48⅝
200	do.	48⅝
400	do.	48⅝
100	do.	48⅝
800	do.	48⅛
10	United States Ex.	46½
100	Erie Railway	43⅞
86	Mich Cen.	69
300	Union Pacific	16⅜
300	do.	16½
200	do.	16⅜
200	do.	16⅞
800	do.	16¼
100	N. Y. C. & Hud.	81⅞
400	do.	81⅞
300	do.	81½
100	do.	81½
100	do.	81⅝
200	do.	81¾
30	do.	81⅛
300	do.	81½
300	do....c.	81⅜
100	do.	81⅜
900	do.	81⅛
200	do.	81⅜
1000	do.	81¼
200	do.	81⅛
600	do.	81⅛
200	Harlem	102
100	do.	102½
100	North-western.c.	34½
200	do.	34⅝
300	do.	34¼
20	N. W. Pref.	59
100	do.	57½
100	Ft. Wayne	80
100	St. Paul	23⅝
300	do.	22½

300	St. Paul	61¾
200	do.	61⅞
500	do.	62
200	do.	62½
100	do.	62½
400	do.	62½
400	do.	62
100	do....c.	62
100	do.	62¼
200	do.	62
100	do....c.	62½
300	do.	62½
100	do....c.	62
700	do.	62
100	do.	61⅞
100	do....s3.	61¾
200	do.	61⅝
200	do.	61⅝
200	do.	61⅜
300	do.	61⅜
200	do.	61⅝
100	do.	61⅝
100	do.	61⅝
100	do.	61⅝
200	do.	61⅝
200	do.	61⅝
400	do.	61⅝
200	do.	61¼
100	Rock Island....c.	86¼
100	do.	86¼
100	do.	86⅝
100	do....c.	85½
400	Ohio & Miss.	22⅞
300	Tol. & Wab.	36½
100	do.	36¼
500	do.	36⅜
100	do.	36⅝
100	do.	36¾
100	do....b30.	37¼
100	do.	36¼
100	do.	35⅞
100	do.	36
200	do.	35¾
100	do....b30.	36⅜
500	C., C. & I. C.	17½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000	U.P.R.R.1st m.	71
1,000	do.	70¼
3,000	U. P. 10s, Inc.	43
3,000	C.& N.W.1stm.	90½
6,000	B.,C.R.&M.1st.	29½
2,000	N. J. C., 1st, New	101
2,000	Long D. bds.	91
14,000	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F....b. c.	84
2,000	C. Pac. G. bs.c.	84½
2,000	do.	84¼
5,000	do....b. c.	84
100	P. M. S. S. Co.b. c.	27⅝
800	W. U. Tel....b. c.	48¾
100	do.	48⅞
200	do.	48⅝
100	do.	48⅝
100	do.	48⅝
200	do.	48⅝
400	do.	48⅝
200	do.	48⅞
100	do.	49¼
400	do.	49⅝
1700	do.	49⅞
300	do.	48⅞
200	do.	49¼

100	N. Y. C. & H....b. c.	81
500	do.	81¼
200	do.	81⅛
300	do.	81⅜
200	do.	81⅞
300	do.	82
700	do.	82¼
300	do.	82
100	do....c.	81⅞
300	do.	81⅛
300	do.	81⅝
200	do.	81⅜
500	do.	81⅜
300	do.	81⅛
300	do.	81½
300	do.	81½
200	do.	81¼
200	do.	81¼
200	do.	81
300	do.	81¼
300	do.	81¼
300	do.	81¼
200	L. S. & M. S....b. c.	61⅝
100	do....s30.	61¼
100	do.	61⅝
100	do.	62
200	do.	62¼
200	do.	62
100	do.	61⅞

900	West. Un. Tel.	49¼
300	do.	49⅛
50	do.	48½
300	do.	49
600	do.	48⅞
300	do.	48¾
100	do.	49
400	do.	48⅞
10	D. & H. Canal	101
8	do....b. c.	101
50	do....b3.	101
5	Am. Exp.	45¼
50	do....b. c.	45½
250	Adams Exp..b. c.	76
200	Erie Railway.b. c.	43
100	do.	43⅛
100	Harlem....b. c.	103
100	do.	102¼
100	do.	102½
100	Mich. Cen....b. c.	66
100	C. & P., G....b. c.	74¼
200	T., W. & W....b. c.	35⅞
100	do.	36
700	do.	36¼
200	do.	36⅛
100	do....b60.	37¼
100	do.	38
100	do.	35⅞
100	Morris & Es. b. c.	84
100	C., C. & I. C....b. c.	17¼
100	At. & Pac. Pf. b. c.	12½

400	L. S. & M. S.	62
100	do.	62¼
200	do.	62⅜
500	do.	62⅝
300	do.	62⅝
600	do.	62¼
200	do.	62⅛
400	do.	62⅛
200	do.	61⅞
100	U. Pacific..b. c.c.	16⅜
100	do.	16¼
400	do.	16⅜
100	C. & N. W....b. c.	35
50	C. & N. W. Pref.	58
100	do....b. c.	57½
300	do.	57
100	C. & R. I....b. c.s3.	86
500	do.	87
100	do.	86⅜
100	do.	86⅛
100	D., L. & W.b. c.c.	93
100	M. & St. P....b. c.	23⅜
100	do.	23⅞
200	do.	24
24	Chicago & A. b. c.	86
30	Ch. & A. Pf....b. c.	90
200	Ohio & Miss..b. c.	22⅞
100	do.	22½
300	do.	23
100	H. & St. Jo....b. c.	17½
50	do.	18

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

300	West. Union	49
800	do.	48⅞
200	do.	49⅛
800	do.	49⅜
600	do.	49⅜
400	do.	49⅜
1000	do.	49⅞
100	do.	50
200	do.	49¾
200	do.	49⅝
100	do.	49⅝
200	do.	49⅞
200	do.	49⅞
700	do.	50
100	do.	50⅛
400	do.	50⅛
700	do.	50⅜
500	do.	50½
800	do.	50⅝
2400	do.	50⅜
100	do....b3.	50½
500	do....s3.	50⅜
1000	do.	50⅜
100	do.	50
100	do.	49⅞
100	do.	50
100	do.	50⅛
400	do.	50¼
600	do.	50¼
500	Union Pacific	16⅜
300	do.	16½
200	Rock Island	86½
100	do.	87⅛
100	do.	87¼
100	do.	87½
300	Pacific Mail	27⅛
100	do.	27½
100	do.	27⅛
100	do....c.	27¼
100	do.	27¼
100	do.	27
100	do....b30.	27⅞
800	do.	27
500	do.	27½

300	Erie Railway	43½
300	N. Y. C. & Hud.	81
400	do.	81⅛
500	do.	81
100	do.	80⅞
300	do.	81
100	do.	81⅛
200	do.	81⅛
100	do.	81⅛
100	do.	81⅛
100	do.	81½
100	do.	81½
200	do....s3.	81⅜
300	do.	82
300	do.	81⅞
300	do.	81⅞
100	do....s3.	81⅞
200	do.	81⅜
900	do.	81⅜
100	Harlem	102½
200	Tol. & Wab....b3.	36⅜
400	Ohio & Miss.	23⅛
200	do.	23⅛
1180	Lake Shore	61⅞
300	do.	61⅞
100	do.	62
300	do.	62
400	do.	62⅜
400	do.	62½
300	do.	62½
700	do.	62⅜
700	do.	62⅝
100	do....s10.	62⅜
200	do.	62¼
300	do.	62½
300	do.	62¼
200	St. Paul	24
500	do....b10.	24½
100	do.	24¼
1200	do.	24⅜
50	do.	24⅝
200	C., C. & I. C.	17⅝
100	Atlantic & P. Pf.	18

MONDAY, Nov. 3—P. M.

To-morrow, Tuesday, being the General Election Day in the State of New-York, the Banks, Insurance Offices, Stock Exchange, and other business places will be closed, as for a Holiday. The Federal Offices will also be closed—Treasury, Customs, Post Office, &c. There will be no report for this column of THE TIMES in our paper of Wednesday morning.

The sales of Gold fell to-day from 108¼ to 107½ ₩ cent., closing about 107⅝ ₩ cent. The Exchange on London was weak at 96½ ₩ cent. for 60 days, and sight 98¼ @98½ ₩ cent.; or, by the old reckoning, 106 ₩ cent. for 60 days and 107¾ @108 ₩ cent for sight. The precise difference is 9½ ₩ cent. That is, the Mint value of the £ Sterling, as fixed by the recent Act of Congress, is 4 dollars, 86 cents, 6½ mills, in place of the long conventional reckoning on 4 dollars, 44 cents, 4 mills. The new quotation fixes the relative value of Gold in New-York and Gold in London, on Sight Exchange, at 1½ @1¾ ₩ cent. against London. Sixty-day bills are 3½ ₩ cent. discount in Gold, and 4 ₩ cent. premium in Greenbacks.

The Stock Exchange was very feverish again to-day, and the firmness of Saturday was not maintained at the early Board by 1@1½ ₩ cent. On the New-York and Western Roads, and on Telegraph and Pacific Mail, some of the buyers of Saturday had to pay ¼ ₩ cent. for the use of Money to carry over their Stocks until Wednesday, the next business day. The Exchange was also agitated by renewed rumors against one of the great Dry Goods firms, and other rumors to the prejudice of one of the Clearing House Banks. All these proved groundless or exaggerated. In the case of the Bank reported in difficulties, the story had this much foundation, that the Bank applied for additional Relief Certificates at the Clearing House.

In the afternoon a good part of the decline in stocks was recovered, and there was a steadier, if not a stronger, feeling at the close of the day. Two or three prominent operators are said to be in the market for a *Bull* movement. The Public Funds were partially better than on Saturday. The New-York members of the Anglo-American Syndicate are advised from London to-day that the Imperial German Treasury has taken the further sum of $3,000,000 of the New 5 ₩ cents of 1881. The Railroad Bonds are inactive at the Exchange Board, and there is very little doing by private sale.

At the close of the Exchange at 3 o'clock the following quotations were made, as compared with Saturday night:

Closing Quotations—Nov. 3.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States, New, 5s	108	108
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	108	108¾
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	112¼	112½
American Gold	108¼	107⅝
Bill on London, 60 days	105¼	106
N. Y. Central and Hudson	83⅛	81⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	87¼	87
Pacific Mail	28¾	27½
St. Paul Common	24½	24¼
Ohio and Mississippi	23⅜	23
Western Union	49½	50¼
Erie	44⅝	43¾
Union Pacific	16⅞	16⅜
Lake Shore	63¼	62⅛
Toledo and Wabash	37¼	36⅜
Harlem	150	102½
North-west	35¼	35

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	83	C. & N. W. S. Fund.	90
N. Y. 6s, R. Est	x81	C. & N. W. Con.bds.	78
N. Y. 6s, Sub'n	x81	C. & N. W. 1st	89
Erie 2d 7s, '79	94	D., L. & W. 1st N.	98½
Erie 3d 7s, '83	90½	D., L. & W. 7s, conv.	90
Erie 4th 7s, '80	90	T. & W. 1st, St.L.D.	75
Erie 5th 7s, '88	90	Chi. R. I. & Pacific	36
Long Dock bds.	90½	Mor. & Es. 2d Mort	94
H. C. M. & S'g F'd 6s.	90	N. J. C. 1st M. New	101
M. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	102	P., F. W. & C. 1st M.	98
C., B.&Q.8 p.c. 1st M.	105	P., F. W. & C. 2d	96
M.S.&N.I.S.F'd7 p.c.	x95	P., P. W. & C. 3d	80
C., P. & A. Old bds.	92	C. & Alton 1st Mort.	101
D., M. & Tol. bds.	94	C. & Alton Income	90½
Lake Shore Div. bds.	81	O. & Miss. Con. S. F.	83½
L. Shore Con. C. bds.	87	St. L. & I. M. 1st M.	87
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.	92½	M.&S.P.1stM.La.C.D	80
Cen. P. Gold Bonds.	84	Chi. & Mil. 1st Mort.	90
U. Pac. 1st Mort B.	70	Joliet & Chic. 1st M.	101
U. Pac. Land G'ts 7s.	58	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	94
U. Pac. Income 10's.	42	Bos., H. & E. 1st M.	20
Ill. Cen. 7 p. c., '75	100		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—NOV. 3.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	96	....
City 6s, new	100¾	....
Camden and Amboy	114	115
Pennsylvania Central	89¾	90
Reading	101	101¾
Lehigh Valley	54½	....
Catawissa Preferred	38½	39
Philadelphia and Erie	15	17
Northern Central	20	24
Lehigh Navigation	22⅝	22¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	88	....

The weekly export returns for this port are made up a day earlier this week than usual to anticipate election day. The aggregate value of the exports is $5,952,385, including to Liverpool, $1,953,447; London, $137,928; Glasgow, $447,484; Cork and Queenstown, $550,939; Havre, $273,469; Antwerp, $358,951; Bremen, $317,961; Hamburg, $287,168; Rotterdam, $184,348; Stettin, $118,670, and Bordeaux, $105,942.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT., Guaranteed by the EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, $1,000,000 CAPITAL. For sale at the office of the Company, No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York. JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

☞ AARON G. CRANE, No. 93 Cedar st., Dealer in Elizabeth City and New-Jersey Securities, offers for sale securities to parties who wish to reinvest proceeds of bonds of Elizabeth City, &c., due and paid to-day, Nov. 1, 1873.

☞ A POSITION OF TRUST WANTED BY A GENtleman of experience, who can furnish the best references and can give heavy bonds to guarantee his [illegible]

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 3, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	6	Spirits Turp., bbls.	124
Bees-wax, pks	5	Crude Turp., bbls.	30
Broom-corn, bales	101	Tar, bbls.	369
B. E. Peas, bags	100	Moss, bales	57
Eggs, bbls	1,137	Oil-cake, pks.	110
Flour, bbls	20,229	Beef, pks.	190
Meal, bbls	25	Cut-meats, pks.	839
Wheat, bushels	166,163	Lard, tcs.	606
Corn, bushels	181,258	Butter, pks.	4,278
Oats, bushels	21,900	Cheese, pks.	4,568
Barley, bushels	57,750	Tallow, pks.	488
Grass-seed, bags	826	Grease, pks.	147
Cotton, bales	13,814	Stearine, pks.	100
Dried Fruit, pks	121	Rice, pks.	180
Beans, bbls	199	Starch, pks.	3,700
Flaxseed, bags	4	Tea, pks.	320
Hops, bales	31	Pea-nuts, bags	62
Oat-meal, bbls	200	Tobacco, hhds.	167
Hides, No.	3,406	Tobacco, pks.	714
Hides, bdls	50	Wool, bales	244
Leather, sides	17,423	Whisky, bbls.	1,219
Resin, bbls	1,157		

ASHES—Very dull and wholly unsettled in price.

BEES-WAX—Very quiet at 30c.@31c. for Yellow ₩ lb.

COAL—Has been quoted about steady, though trade has been on a comparatively limited scale.

COCOA—Has been inactive and somewhat nominal in price. Stock, 6,254 bags, against 5,355 bags same time last year.

COFFEE—Rio and Santos Coffee has been moderately sought after, with prices quoted essentially as before. Sales have been reported of 4,000 bags Santos, by the Professor Cantzler, and 2,582 bags do., by the Ocean Ranger, in lots, on private terms; also, 810 bags Rio, by the Annie Vose, at New-Orleans, on private terms. The cargo of the Annie (4,005 bags Rio) had been sold before arrival from Hampton Roads and previously reported. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos have been 15,455 bags; sales, 10,587 bags. Stock in first hands here this evening, 58,546 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 145,265 bags, including 46,190 bags at Baltimore, 13,442 bags at Hampton Roads, 4,000 bags at Charleston, 2,000 bags at Savannah, 14,580 bags at New-Orleans, and 6,507 bags at Galveston. Other kinds quiet at about former figures; 650 bags Maracaibo, by The Brothers, sold on private terms.

COTTON—Has been quoted lower and irregular for early delivery, on a restricted business; sales 1,345 bales, (of which 160 bales were to arrive,) including 586 bales to shippers, 750 bales to spinners, and 9 bales to speculators. Quotations reduced ⅛c. ₩ lb. There has been an active movement reported for forward delivery, but at materially reduced prices, the decline having been ⅛c.@9-16c. ₩ lb., influenced by the reports of the larger receipts at the shipping ports, and the less favorable foreign advices. Sales have been reported since our last of 21,200 bales, (of which 4,100 bales were on Saturday evening, and 17,100 bales to-day,) with 2,000 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with November options closing at 13⅞c.; December, 13 15-16c.@14c.; January, 14⅛c.; February, 14⅜c.@14½c.; March, 14¾c., and April, 15⅛c.@15¼c. The receipts at this port to-day were unusually large, having been 18,314 bales, all told, including 9,002 bales from Savannah, 335 bales from Newbern, 1,041 bales from New-Orleans, 3,342 bales from Charleston, 1,405 bales from Norfolk, 193 bales from Wilmington, and 996 bales per railroad. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 33,208 bales, thus far this week 57,748 bales, against 39,789 bales same time last week, and since Sept. 1, 536,158 bales, against 691,677 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
Good Ordinary	13⅝	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
Strict Good Ordinary	13⅞	14	14⅛	14⅛
Low Middling	14⅛	14¼	14⅜	14⅜
Middling	14⅝	14¾	14⅞	14⅞
Good Middling	15⅞	16	16⅛	16⅛

EGGS—Have been moderately sought after, and quoted at from 25c.@27c. for ordinary to choice stock, chiefly at 26c.@26½c. for very good to strictly prime stock.

FISH—Dry Cod have been in fair demand and firm in price, other kinds attracting less attention; Dry Cod quoted at $4 50@$5 75 ₩ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $16 @$28; No. 2 at $14@$16; No. 3 at $10@$13 ₩ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$8; Smoked Herring at 28c.@30c. for Scale, and 15c.@18c. for No. 1 ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate request, since our last, with prices, in most instances, favoring buyers; though, on shipping brands of State, which have been offered with reserve, holders have been comparatively firm in their views, with some demand noted for forward delivery. The sales reported since our last reach 14,200 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2, at $3 50@$5, chiefly at $4 50@$4 65; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 15@$5 75, chiefly at $5 40@ $5 50; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 10@ $6 50, mainly at $6 35@$6 50; very good to very fancy do. at $6 50@$7 25, chiefly at $6 70@$6 85; poor to choice shipping Extra Western, $6@$6 50, chiefly at $6 10@$6 25; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 10@$6 60, and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales were 3,000 bbls. Extra State, to arrive within fifteen days, at from $6 40@$6 70 ₩ bbl.

No. 2 Flour	$3 50@$5 00
Sour Flour	3 25@ 6 25
Superfine State and Western	5 10@ 5 75
Extra State	6 10@ 7 25
Extra City	6 10@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 30@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 10@ 6 60
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 00@ 6 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 65@ 9 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 65@ 9 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 25@11 00
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	6 35@12 00

Southern Flour has been dull and heavy, the trade having been wholly in a jobbing way, and confined to small lots wanted for immediate use. Holders have been rather more urgent in their offerings of stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 850 bbls., in lots, at from $6@$7 25 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 25@$11 for ordinary to fancy trade and family Extras; $5 25@$5 90 for inferior stock ₩ bbl.... Oregon Flour has been very quiet, with Extras quoted from $8 75@$9 25 ₩ bbl.... California Flour, good to choice Extra, at $8 50@ $9 15 ₩ bbl.... Rye Flour continues in moderate demand, at from $1 25@$5 40 for inferior Fine to choice Superfine; sales, 450 bbls., chiefly at $5@$5 25 ₩ bbl.... Corn-meal has been moderately active, at from $3@$3 65 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, chiefly at from $3 50@$3 65 for choice, and $3 30@ $3 45 for fair to very good; $3 65 for Golden Ear, $3 50 for Caloric, $2 65@$3 15 for White do., $3 25@ $3 35 for Jersey, and $3 85@$4, chiefly at $3 90, for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 950 bbls., part to arrive.... Bag-meal has been selling in a jobbing way, at $1 14 for Coarse, $1 17@$1 30 for Yellow, and $1 50 for White, ₩ 100 lbs.... Oat-meal at $6 25@$8 ₩ bbl.... Buckwheat Flour in demand within the range of from $3 25@$3 35 ₩ 100 lbs.

FRUITS—There has been a depressed market, with a pressure to sell at lower prices; sales, 4,100 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 20@$2 25; 250 bbls. Currants, 5¾c.@ 5⅞c.; 1,200 bxs. loose Muscatel Raisins, $2 55@$2 65; 250 bxs. Valencia Raisins, on private terms, quoted at 9¼c.@9⅜c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in moderately active demand, chiefly for export, with Chicago stock quoted a shade firmer, and Milwaukee about steady. At the close, holders generally seemed more urgent in their offerings of supplies, and the market wound up rather less firmly, though on strictly prime samples sellers were unwilling to make any important concessions. Winter Wheat attracted more attention at somewhat stronger rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 153,000 bushels at $1 40 for No. 1 Chicago Spring, car lots; $1 40 for No. 2 Milwaukee do.; $1 34½ @$1 36 for fair to very choice No. 2 Chicago Spring, chiefly at $1 35 for good average samples; $1 36 for No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 34@$1 35 for Nos. 2 and 3 Spring, mixed stock; $1 33@$1 34½ for No. 3 Spring; $1 32@$1 36 for Iowa Spring; $1 45 for Illinois White do.; $1 for Unsound Spring; $1 47@$1 50, mainly at $1 50 for Red Western, part from store, and $1 65 for White do., a small lot. For forward delivery, sales were reported of 25,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, last half of November option, at $1 37 ₩ bushel.... Corn has been in fairly active demand, in good part for export; opening about steady, but closing a shade easier, with holders more eager to place supplies. Sales, 167,000 bushels, at 60c.@60½c. for sail Mixed Western, closing with 60c. as the best bid for prompt delivery; 60½c.@61½c. for Yellow do., in odd lots, and 75c. for round yellow, ₩ bushel.... Rye held more firmly, with a rather better demand noted for supplies of prime; quoted at from 89c.@95c. for ordinary to very choice car and boat loads. Sales of 25,000 bushels Canada, to arrive, were reported on private terms.... Barley dull and weak, especially the poorer grades of stock, which attracted much less attention. Small lots were placed on the basis of $1 27½ @$1 30 for two-rowed State; $1 for very inferior Western, and $1 50 for ordinary Canada.... Barley-malt dull; a car-load of four-rowed State sold at $1 55 ₩ bushel.... Oats have been quoted a shade dearer, and in fair request; sales, 41,000 bushels at 46c.@47½c., chiefly at 46½c.@47c. for Mixed Western; 48c.@50c. for White do.; and 46c. for Black do., from cars.... Feed in limited demand within the range of $18 50@$25 ₩ ton.... Hay and Straw in rather slack request within the previous range.

Grain in Store in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses.

	1873. Nov. 3.	1873. Oct. 27.	1872. Nov. 4.
Wheat, bushels	1,596,560	1,306,879	420,760
Corn, bushels	2,951,893	2,900,072	4,783,426
Oats, bushels	630,066	379,465	2,191,362
Barley, bushels	109,982	33,845	376,750
Rye, bushels	23,804	31,147	31,374
Peas, bushels	1,723	2,333	3,409
Malt, bushels	91,460	91,641	256,986
Grand Total	5,405,598	4,751,990	8,067,077

HIDES—There has been a quiet market, with prices unsettled. Sales, 1,200 Dry California and 700 California Kips on private terms.

HEMP—Dull; 300 bales Jute Butts sold at 1 15-16c.; quoted at 1 13-16c.@1 15-16c.

METALS—Trade in nearly all articles was extremely dull.... Ingot Copper has been dull and weak; sales 50,000 lbs. Lake at 21c., cash.... Scotch Pig-iron has been very much unsettled, with a quiet market; Glengarnock quoted at $38@$40; English Rails, $62 50, gold; American Rails, $70@$72 50. American Pig has been inactive at $35@$38 for No. 1.... Muselman Sheet Zinc—10 casks were sold at 8⅜c., gold.... Tin Plates have been quiet and weak; sales 250 bales Charcoal at $9 75, gold; 150 bales Charcoal Terns, $9 50, gold. Other articles nominal.

MOLASSES—Has been very dull at irregular prices; 25 hhds. Porto Rico changed hands on private terms. We quote: Cuba Clayed nominal at 21c.@26c.; Muscovado Refining, 22c.@27c.; do. Grocery, 30c.@35c.; Porto Rico, 28c.@50c.; English Islands, 25c.@45c.; New-Orleans, 63c.@75c. for old, and 75c.@80c. for new.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been inactive and somewhat irregular as to price; Strained and good Strained quoted at $2 80@$2 90; sales, 75 bbls. Strained at $2 90; 70 bbls. No. 1 at $3 37½.... Tar has been quiet at old prices; sales, 100 bbls. Washington at $3, and 100 bbls. Wilmington at $3 12½ ₩ bbl.... Spirits Turpentine has been in limited demand and at less firm prices; quoted at 40c.@40½c.; sales, 100 bbls. at 40c., and small lots at 41c. ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude in bulk has been inactive at 5½c.... Refined has been in limited request; quoted here at 15¼c.@15⅝c. for early delivery, and 15½c. for December. And at Philadelphia, 16c.@16⅛c. for early delivery; 15⅝c.@15⅞c. for last half of November, and 15¾c. for first half of December.... Refined in cases quiet at 20½c.... City Naphtha at 9½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request at about steady rates; sales, 375 bbls. new Western Mess at $14 75@$15, chiefly at $15, with Western prime Mess quoted at $15 50@$16, and extra prime at $13 90. Also, 200 bbls. old Western Mess, November delivery, at $14.... Dressed Hogs in fair demand; City quoted at 5¾c.@6⅛c., and market Pigs at 6⅝c.@6¾c.... Cut-meats rather more sought after, with sales reported of 2,500 fresh Hams, 13@12 lbs., at 8c.; 1,500 Pickled do. at 9c.@9½c.; 1,600 Smoked Hams at 10¼c.@11c.; 1,600 Pickled Shoulders at 6c.@6¼c.; 2,000 Smoked do. at 7½c.@ 7¾c.; 20,000 Bellies, 13@11 lbs., at 8¼c.@8⅞c. And for Chicago delivery, 5000 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders at 5¾c. ₩ lb.... Bacon has been moderately sought after, with options for forward delivery quoted less firm. Sales 50 bxs. Long Clear at 8⅜c.; and for forward delivery, 750 bxs. Long and Short Clear, January option, at 6⅞c., and 500 bxs. Short Clear, same option, at 7c.@7⅛c. ₩ lb.... Lard has been quoted stronger in price on a more confident [illegible] tcs. Western Steam, at 7¼c.; quoted at the close at 7¼c.@7 5-16c.; 120 tcs. Summer do. at 7⅛c.; 330 tcs. choice new Western Steam, at 7 5-16c.; 50 tcs. Western Kettle, at 7½c.; 125 tcs. City Steam, at 7c.@ 7⅛c., and small lots of Refined at 7⅞c.@8 1-16c. And for forward delivery, 2,750 tcs. Western Steam, November options, at 7 3-16c.@7¼c., closing at 7¼c.@ 7 5-16c.; 500 tcs. do., January, at 7½c., closing at 7½c. @7 9-16c.; 1,000 tcs. do., February, at 7 11-16c.@ 7¾c., and 500 tcs. do., March, at $7 80.... Beef in moderate request within the previous range; sales, 180 pks., chiefly old stock.... Butter comparatively quiet, and other than strictly quoted a shade lower.... Cheese quoted at about as before on a rather slow movement.

RICE—Has been in limited demand and weak in price; Carolina quoted at $7@$7 75; Patna at $7@$7 25; Rangoon at $6 25@$6 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been comparatively dull at about previous quotations.

SALTPETRE—Has been inactive; Crude quoted at 6¼c., gold, ₩ lb.

SEEDS—Have been in very limited request, with new Clover quoted at 8½c.@8¾c. ₩ lb.; Rough Flax at $1 95 @$2 10; Timothy at $2 75, and Calcutta Linseed, (nominal,) at $2 50, (gold) ₩ bushel.

SOAP—Has been in comparatively slack request, in a wholesale way, at about former rates.

SPICES—Have been generally quiet, with Mace quoted at $1 25@$1 30; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1@$1 03½; Cassia at 25c.@25½c.; Cloves, 30c.@31c.; East India Pepper at 22c.@23c.; White Pepper at 32c.@32½c.; Pimento at 11c.@11½c.; Ginger at 12c.@13c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been quiet and depressed, with rather more urgent offerings noted, especially for cash, though the principal holders have been unwilling to make any further important concessions. The demand has been on a restricted scale. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,234 hhds., including 439 hhds. about good to prime refining Cuba, reported at 7⅝c.; cash; 173 hhds. low grade refining do. at 6¾c.; 62 hhds. low grade refining Demerara at 6¾c., and (late Saturday) 560 hhds. Centrifugal at 8 9-16c. ₩ lb. We quote nominally, cash at a regular: Fair Refining Cuba, 6⅞c.@7c.; good do., 7⅛c.@7¼c.; prime do., 7¼c.@7⅜c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 7⅜c.@7⅞c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 7¾c. @8⅜c. Refined Sugars moderately sought after, with Powdered quoted at 10¼c.; Granulated, 10¼c.; Crushed, 10¼c.; A's at 9⅞c.@9⅞c.; Yellow, 8¼c.@8⅝c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow quiet and heavy; prime City quoted at 7¼c.; sales, 47,000 lbs. Country at 7c.@ 7⅛c. Of Stearine, 8,000 lbs., in hhds., sold at 7c. for low grade stock, and 350 tcs. prime, to arrive, at 8c. And of Grease Stearine, 4,000 lbs. at 6¼c.

TOBACCO.—Kentucky has been in fair request, but other kinds have been in quite limited demand, since our last, without further alteration as to values; sales, 400 hhds. Kentucky at 6¼c.@12c.; 200 cases 1873 Ohio Seed Leaf at 6¾c.@7½c., and 199 cases Pennsylvania at 6c.@7c., with small lots of Havana within the previous range. Messrs. M. Rader & Son report the exports of Tobacco from New-York in October as follows:

	Hhds.	Cases.	Other Pks.	Lbs. Manuf'd.
Great Britain	3,465	....	100	803,846
Germany	2,228	3,434	4,423	33,713
France	1,312	....	....	....
Italy	1,266	....	....	....
Spain	891	....	....	....
Austria	140	....	....	....
Portugal	75	....	....	....
Belgium	417	....	....	21,700
Holland	137	14	505	....
Mediterranean	527	1,100	59	....
West Indies	54	123	263	64,645
South America	53	33	3,081	33,130
B. N. A. Provinces	32	....	....	17,050
Africa	15	....	....	17,442
Australia	20	....	....	161,117
China	....	....	....	3,360
Grand total	10,632	4,704	8,922	1,155,004

WHALEBONE—Has been inactive and nominal, with Arctic quoted at $1 10@$1 15, currency, ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 350 bbls., in lots, at 91½c.; market firm. Of Alcohol 50 bbls were reported sold on private terms.

WOOL—Has been quite dull, and prices have been somewhat depressed, since our last. There has been very little inquiry noted from any source. Manufacturers have been reserved in their bids. Holders of fine stock have been unwilling to make important concessions. Sales of domestic have been confined to small lots, including 6,000 lbs. medium Fleece at 49c., and 70 bags Super and Extra Pulled on private terms. Of foreign, some purchases have been reported for shipment to London, including about 1,000 bales Australian and Montevideo, chiefly the former, on private terms. The movements in this market in October, Messrs. Walter Brown & Son sum up thus: 784,120 lbs. Fleece and Pulled sold at 28c.@55c.; 78,940 lbs. Combing and Delaine, 52c.@65c.; 7,000 lbs. Tub-washed, 54c.; 42,100 lbs. Scoured, 45c.@75c.; 302,500 lbs. California, 24½c.@38c.; 102,500 lbs. Oregon, 35c.@40c.; 10,500 lbs. Nevada, 31c.@36c.; 187,126 lbs. Texas, 22c. @36½c.; 187,000 lbs. Cape, 25c.@32½c.; 7,000 lbs. Montevideo, on private terms; 32,000 lbs. Natal, 22¼c.@25c.; 76,000 lbs. Colorado, 21c.@29¼c.; 35,000 lbs. Donskoi, 35c.@40c.; 15,000 lbs. Mexican, 16c.@18c.; 30,000 lbs. Smyrna, 25c.@30c.; 4,000 lbs. Shearlings, 30c.; 2,000 lbs. Chinese, 25c. Receipts of domestic Wool during the month were: 3,622 bales and bags. Coastwise: Texas, 332 bales; New-Orleans, 67 bales; Savannah, 57 bales; other Southern ports, 57 bales. The imports as reported are: London, 1,757 bales; London and Havre, 65 bales; Liverpool, 324 bales; Leghorn, 25 bales; Smyrna, 32 bales; Buenos Ayres, 208 bales; Curacoa, 6 bales—total, 2,465 bales.

FREIGHTS—There has been a moderate movement noted in the way of berth freights, chiefly in the line of Grain, Cotton, and Provision engagements, with rates well maintained. The chartering business was comparatively limited. Tonnage was not offered freely, and ship-owners were firm in their views. The demand, however, was less active.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 800 bales Cotton at 9-16d.@⅝d., and by steam, 800 bales Cotton, as it runs, at ¾d. ₩ lb.; 8,000 bushels Wheat at 12½d. ₩ bushel; 1,250 boxes Bacon at 70s.; 25 tons Tallow at 70s.; 100 pks. Lard on private terms; 40 tons Leather at 120s. Also, a British ship, 1,425 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms.... For London, by sail, 200 Oars at 1s., and, by steam, 3,000 bbls Flour at 4s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; 500 tcs. Beef at 9s. 6d. ₩ tierce; 200 bbls. Pork at 6s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; 1,000 bxs. Cheese at 55s.; 50 bxs. Bacon at 60s., and 50 tons Oil-cake at 45s. Also a British steam-ship, 796 tons net, placed on the berth for general cargo.... For the United Kingdom, an American ship, 1,363 tons, and two French barks, 474 and 455 tons, reported, with Nitrate Soda, from Iquique, at 75s. and 77s. 6d.... For Cork and orders, a bark, with 2,300 quarters Grain, reported from Baltimore at 8s. 9d. ₩ quarter; also a German bark, 650 tons, and a French bark, 389 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms.... For Belfast, a bark, with about 1,700 quarters Grain, reported from Baltimore, at 8s. 3d. ₩ quarter.... For Antwerp, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain and 2,000 tcs. Lard on private terms; and by steam, 8,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 17d. ₩ bushel.... For Bremen, an American ship, 1,029 tons, reported from Baltimore, with general cargo, on the basis of 38s. 9d. for Tobacco.... For a direct port between Havre and Hamburg, a British bark, 624 tons, hence with general cargo, on private terms.... For Rotterdam, a Norwegian brig, 321 tons, hence with general cargo, chiefly Flour and Grain, on private terms.... For Stettin, by steam, 525 pks. Lard, 300 pks. Tallow, 100 bbls. Apples, and 1,500 pks. merchandise, on private terms.... For Marseilles, an Italian bark, 400 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo.... For St. Thomas, a bark, with Coal, reported from Baltimore, at $4 50 ₩ ton.... For Hayti, a brig, with Lumber, reported from Nova Scotia, at $11; two schooners, 117 and 106 tons, from Boston and back, at $1,650 and $1,500, and a schooner, 161 tons, out from Boston, at $1,200, gold.... For Laguayra, an American brig, 248 tons, reported from Boston, and back to New-York, at $2,100, and port charges.... For Baltimore, an American ship, 1,339 tons, with Guano, reported from Guanape, at $17, gold.... For Boston, an American bark, 405 tons, with Salt, reported from Turk's Island, at 13c.; a schooner, with Lumber, from Pascagoula, at $15.... For New-York, a bark, 725 tons, with Nitrate Soda, reported from Iquique, at 75s.; a British brig, 212 tons, with Salt, reported from Turk's Island, at 14c.; a British bark, 570 tons, with do., reported from Long Island, at 14c., currency; a British brig, 175 tons, with Molasses, from Arecibo, at $3 75; a bark, with Coal, reported from Sidney, at $3 75; a schooner, from Kennebec, at $4; another, with Lumber, from Fernandina, at $11; and another, with do., from Darien, at $12.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 3.—Cotton unsettled and irregular; accurate quotations cannot be given; Middling, 15¼c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 13⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 12⅞c.@13⅛c.; net receipts, 7,353 bales; gross, 8,611 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,129 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 63,244 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 3.—Cotton slightly lower; Middling, 14⅝c.@14½c.; Low Middling, 14⅛c.@14¼c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.; net receipts, 4,551 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,944 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 84,629 bales.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3.—Cotton dull and lower; Middling, 14⅝c.; Low Middling, 13⅞c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 13⅜c.; gross receipts, 237 bales; exports, to France, 909 bales; coastwise, 75 bales; sales, 205 bales; stock, 5,902 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 3.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 2,810 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,467 bales; to the Continent, 2,150 bales; coastwise, 3,520 bales; sales, 862 bales; stock, 61,335 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 3.—Cotton quiet; good Ordinary, 13⅜c.; net receipts, 1,302 bales; gross, 1,302 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,296 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 18,746 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 3.—Cotton dull; Middling, 14⅛c.; Low Middling, 13⅝c.@14c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 13⅛c.; net receipts, 3,654 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,148 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 19,651 bales.

NORFOLK, Nov. 3.—Cotton lower and quiet; Low Middling, 13⅝c.; net receipts, 5,813 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,668 bales; sales, 290 bales; stock, 10,034 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 3—12:30 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is 6½ ₩ cent. Consols for money, 92⅝@92½; for the account, 92⅝. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93; 1867s, 96¼; New 5s, 90⅝. Erie Railway Shares, 38⅛.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 38¼. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 56f. 50c.

3 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 38¼.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £45,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 56f. 35c.

5:15 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 8 ₩ cent., which is the same as the Bank of England rate. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 7 ₩ cent. United States 10-40 bonds, 90⅛; new 5s, 90¼. Erie Railway Shares, 38¼. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 56f. 25c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Uplands on the basis of Good Ordinary, shipped October and November, at 8¼d.; do. do., shipped November and December, at 8¼d.; do. on the basis of Low Middling, deliverable December, at 8¼d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and easier. Middling Uplands, 8¾d.@8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d. Sales, 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Uplands on the basis of Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8¼d.; do. do., shipped November, at 8¼d.; do. on the basis of Low Middling, deliverable November and December, at 8¼d. Produce—Tallow, 39s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 3,000 bales were American.

5:15 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Uplands on the basis of Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8¼d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3—Evening.—Common Resin, 9s. ₩ cwt.; Spirits Turpentine, 34s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

LONDON, Nov. 3—5:30 P. M.—Spirits Petroleum, 12d. ₩ gallon.

LONDON, Nov. 3—Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 32s. ₩ cwt.

ANTWERP, Nov. 3.—Petroleum, 37½f. for fine pale American.

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 3.—Spirits of Turpentine weak at 37c. Resin easy at $2 50 for Strained. Crude Turpentine quiet at $2 for Hard, $3 for Yellow [illegible]

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 3, 1873.

On yesterday forenoon 90 cars of horned Cattle were on sale at Weehawken Yards, the greater part of which were sold off from 6½c.@12c. ₩ lb.; weights from 4½ to 8 cwt. On Sunday and Monday forenoon, at One Hundredth Street Yards, trade in Beeves was ½c. ₩ lb. less than on the previous Monday. Sales were effected from 6½c.@12⅛c. ₩ lb., weights from 4¼ to 10 cwt. Milch Cows sold from $35@$67@$92 50 ₩ head. Veals of all grades fell 1c. ₩ lb., and Grass Calves $1 ₩ head less than our last quotations. Sheep were slow of sale at reduced rates; Lambs likewise; there was a heavy run; quality ranged from fair to good; still, several flocks remained unsold at noon. Sheep ranged from 4½c.@6c. ₩ lb.; Lambs from 5c.@7¾c. ₩ lb.; mixed lots of both sold from 5⅞c.@6c. ₩ lb. Live Hogs sold at 4⅝c. ₩ lb., trade being moderate; City-dressed not quoted at noon.

SALES.

W. Thompson sold for self 165 common Ohio Steers from 10¼c.@10½c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 59 Ohio Steers from fair to good from 11c.@11c. ₩ lb., weight 8½ cwt.; 105 good Ohio Steers, weight 8¼ cwt., from $92 50@$100@$105@$107@$112 50@$118 50 ₩ head. Burchard & Merritt sold for C. A. Farrow 91 good Ohio Steers from 12½c.@12¾c. ₩ lb., weight 8¼ cwt.; for Rankin & Co. 78 common Illinois Steers from 9½c.@ 9¾c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 62 rough Illinois Steers at 10c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for R. Barker 69 common Canada Steers from 9½c.@10c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for A. B. Wilbur 51 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for Story & Goff, 144 Kentucky Steers, from common to good, from 10¼c.@12½c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 51 Common Kentucky Steers, at 10½c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; B. Westheimer sold for Snell & Co., 180 Cherokee Steers at $33 ₩ head, weight 4¾ cwt.; for M. B. Doty, 130 Steers mixed Illinois, Indiana, and Ohios, from poor to fair, from 8½c.@11c. ₩ lb., weight from 4½ cwt. to 6½ cwt. J. Gary sold for Wadsworth & Willard, 74 Common State Steers, at 9½c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; for Flah & Rankin, 55 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 15 Ohio Steers, from coarse to good, from 10½c.@12c. ₩ lb., weight 8½ cwt.; 2 Bulls at 7½c. ₩ lb., live weight 8 cwt., strong. C. J. Fagan sold for W. T. Wood, 155 Coarse Indiana Steers, from 9½c.@10c. ₩ lb., weights from 6½ cwt. to 6¾ cwt.; 114 Common Illinois Steers, from 9⅛c.@9¾c. ₩ lb., weights from 6 cwt. to 8½ cwt. T. Swift sold for self, 15 Common State Steers, with a few good quality State Oxen mixed in, from 10½c.@12c. ₩ lb., weights from 7 cwt to 10 cwt.; Leary & Ryan sold for selves 19 common State Steers at 9⅛c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; J. & D. Waixel sold for selves 80 coarse Illinois Steers, from 10½c.@11c. ₩ lb., weight 8 cwt., scant; 47 fair Ohio Steers at 11⅜c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 128 Texan Steers, graded in lots, from 9½c.@10c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; Vail & Valentine sold for selves 8 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₩ lb., weight 8½ cwt.; 44 Kentucky Steers from common to fair at 9⅞c.@ 11⅛c. ₩ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; W. Gilford sold for Holling & Co. 115 common Illinois steers at 9¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 79 common Illinois Steers from 11½c.@12⅛c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt., steady, for selves 41 good Illinois Steers from 12c.@12½c. ₩ lb., weight 9 cwt. T. C. Eastman sold for J. R. Rab 138 Texan Steers at 9½c. ₩ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 64 Steers mixed Illinois and Ohio from fair to good, from 11c.@12c. ₩ lb., weight 8 cwt. T. Wheeler sold for W. Gardner 210 Kentucky Steers, from common to good, from 10c.@12c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; for Bedford & Kennedy 120 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ₩ lb., weight 8 cwt.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market, [illegible] sold 307 Sheep, weight 24,120 lbs., 91 Sheep, weight 8,120 lbs., at 5⅞c. ₩ lb.; 249 Sheep, weight 22,320 lbs., at 5⅛c. ₩ lb.; 170 Sheep and Lambs, weight 13,350 lbs., at 6c. ₩ lb.; 188 Sheep and Lambs, weight 15,710 lbs., at 6½c. ₩ lb.; 92 Lambs, weight 6,550 lbs., at 6c. ₩ lb.; 183 Lambs, weight 13,700 lbs., at 6¾c. ₩ lb.; 12 Sheep, weight 1,270 lbs., at 6c. ₩ lb.; 183 Lambs, weight 13,990 lbs., at 6⅛c. ₩ lb.; 31 Lambs, weight 4,380 lbs., at 7c. ₩ lb.; 150 Lambs, weight 11,280 lbs., at 6½c. ₩ lb.; 149 Lambs, weight 12,115 lbs., at 7¼c. ₩ lb. J. Kirby sold 307 Sheep, weight 23,140 lbs., at 5c. ₩ lb.; 195 Sheep, weight 16,720 lbs., at 4¾c. ₩ lb.; 116 Lambs, weight 9,190 lbs., at 6⅛c. ₩ lb.; 123 Lambs, weight 9,660 lbs., at 6½c. ₩ lb.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market, Judd & Buckingham sold 200 Sheep, weight 16,310 lbs., at 4⅞c. ₩ lb.; 402 Sheep, weight 31,990 lbs., at 4⅞c. ₩ lb.; 207 Sheep, weight 17,360 lbs., at 4⅞c. ₩ lb.; 208 Sheep, weight 17,640 lbs., at 4⅞c. ₩ lb.; 118 Sheep, weight 10,380 lbs., at 5c. ₩ lb.; 10 Bucks, weight 960 lbs., at 5¼c. ₩ lb.; 195 Sheep, weight 17,440 lbs., at 5⅛c. ₩ lb.; 353 Sheep, weight 33,170 lbs., at 5¼c. ₩ lb. Held on sale, 6 cars sheep and Lambs. T. M. Reid sold 9½ cars of Ohio Hogs at $4 60 ₩ cwt.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth Street Yards, for week ending Nov. 3, 1873: 3,765 head of horned Cattle, 9 Cows, 284 Veals, 37 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards, for week ending Nov. 1, 1873: 17,214 Sheep and Lambs, 621 Veals, 90 Cows, 60 Bulls.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards, for the week ending Nov. 1, 1873: 30,316 Hogs, 219 Veals, 9,750 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards, for week ending Nov. 1, 1873: 4,956 head of horned Cattle, 4,233 Sheep and Lambs, 15,412 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—The Cattle market is very dull, and prices are without material change; sales, 3,000 extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers at $6 75 @$7 25; fair to good do., $5 50@$6 50; common, $4 @$5 ₩ cwt. gross. Cows unchanged. Sheep in fair demand; sales, 12,000 head at $4 50@$6. Hogs unchanged; sales, 5,500 at $6 50@$6 75.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged; sales of Extra Spring at $5 50@$6 50. Wheat active and higher at opening; dull and declining at the close; sales of No. 1 at $1 03@$1 03½ for December, $1 03 for North-western; No. 2 Spring, $1 00@$1 00½ cash; $1 00½@$1 00¾, November; [illegible] all closing at the inside quotations. Corn dull, lower; sales at 35⅛c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash or November, 37½c. December; High Mixed, 36½c.@36⅝c.; Rejected, 32c. Oats dull at lower at 28¾c.@29c. for No. 2, cash or December; Rejected, 23c. Rye steady at 60c.@ 61c. for No. 2. Barley in fair demand and higher, at $1 28 for No. 2 Fall; 93c.@94c. for No. 3 Spring. Provisions steady. Pork sold at $11 50, cash or January. Lard steady at $7 cash, or December; 6⅞c.@7c. January. Bulk Meats steady; sales of Long Clear Middles, November and December, at 5¾c. packed. Green Hams easier; sales of 16-lb. averages at 8¼c.; 15-lb. average, 8⅜c. Whisky quiet and unchanged at 88c. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 7c. [illegible] Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 85,000 bushels Wheat, 103,000 bushels Corn, 42,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, and 19,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 88,000 bushels Wheat, 127,000 bushels Corn, 107,000 bushels Oats, 38,000 bushels Rye, and 20,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Flour steady; sales of 1,700 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring, $8 25 for Amber Winter, $8 50 for Double Extra. Wheat steady; sales of 1,300 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 40; 1,000 bushels No. 1 White Michigan at $1 64; [illegible] Extra do. at $1 70. Corn quiet; sales of 1,400 bushels at 67c.@68c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Corn-meal $1 15 for Bolted, $1 10 for Unbolted ₩ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $19; Middlings, $20@$22. Freights—[illegible] Wheat 9½c., Barley 7¼c. to New-York, the latter to Albany; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, $2 50 to New-York. Receipts—Flour to Albany, 1,000 bbls.; [illegible] Wheat, 41,000 bushels Barley, [illegible] 192,000 feet Lumber. Shipments—1,700 bbls. Flour, 200,000 bushels Barley, 803,000 feet Lumber.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 3.—Flour firm; sales of Double Extra at $6 25; Treble Extra, $6 75@$7; Family, $7@$8 75. Corn easier at 74c. for Mixed; 76c.@77c. for White. Oats firm at 52½c.@55c. Bran dull at $1 02½@$1 05. Hay firm at $22 50@ $25 for prime; $27 for choice. Pork is dull; demand at $15 25. [illegible] Meats—Shoulders, 7c. Bacon in good jobbing demand; Shoulders and Clear Rib Sides, 7⅛c.@7⅜c.; Clear Sides, 8½c.@8⅝c. Hams—No demand. Lard dull and scarce at 8⅛c.@9c. for tierce; 10c. for keg. Sugar in fair demand; tendency downward; sales of common at 7c.@7¼c.; Fair, 8⅛c.@8⅜c.; Good Fair to Fully Fair, 8⅞c.@9⅛c.; Seconds, 10c.; Clarified, 10⅜c. to 10⅞c. Molasses sold at 54c.@65c. for prime to choice. Whisky sold at 96c. for Louisiana; $1 02 for Cincinnati. Gold, 107@108. Currency closed at 3½@3¾ ₩ cent. premium. Sterling—Bank Bonds, 117@118. New-York Sight, 1⅛@2 ₩ cent. premium for certified checks.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 3.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull and drooping; only small sample lots sold; $1 42 bid for No. 2 Red Winter. Corn dull and lower at 37c. @37¼c. for No. 2 Mixed at east side on track; 44½c. in elevator, cash, and November. Oats easier; a fraction off; sales of No. 2 at 32⅛c. Barley dull and unchanged at $1 27½ for No. 2 Spring. Rye dull and unchanged at 48c. for No. 2. Whisky steady at 86c. Pork—Firm here. Dry-salted Meats lower; packed Clear Sides sold at 6⅛c.; round lots of loose Clear Rib Sides delivered here, sold on private terms; said to be a fraction over 6c. Bacon dull; only a jobbing business. Live Hogs dull; little doing; sales at $3 40@$3 70. Cattle—Best grades wanted; sales of fair to good Wintered Texans at $3@$3 75; fair to choice natives at $2 [illegible]. Receipts, 5,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 33,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, 3,300 Hogs, and 1,100 Cattle.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Grain in Store—194,456 bushels Wheat, 423,325 bushels Corn, 260,215 bushels Oats, 73,913 bushels Barley, 5,719 bushels Rye, 790 bushels Barley-malt. Lake and Rail Exports for the last forty-eight hours—44,409 bbls. Flour, 778,244 bushels Wheat, 203,588 bushels Corn, 59,900 bushels Oats, 2,684 bushels Barley, 55,083 bushels Rye, 885 bushels Peas. Canal Shipments—237,421 bushels Wheat, 213,829 bushels Corn, 29,136 bushels Oats. Rail Exports—12,469 bushels Wheat, 34,060 bushels Corn, 53,900 bushels Oats, 2,448 bushels Barley, 1,951 bushels Rye. Grain—The market is slow, with a fair demand for Corn and some inquiry for Wheat; sales of a small lot No. 1 Milwaukee Spring Wheat at $1 30; 34,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western Corn at 49c.; 1,000 bushels Western Barley at $1 15; 1,000 bushels No. 2 new Western Barley at $1 05. Other articles unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 3.—Flour dull and lower at $6 65 @$6 85. Wheat firmer at $1 20@$1 25. Corn quiet at 42c.@43c. for old ear. Rye quiet at 71c.@75c. Oats quiet at 38c.@42c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Butter firm and in fair demand. Pork steady; sales at $12 50. Lard—Sales of Kettle at 7c.@7⅛c. Steam held at 6⅞c. Bulk Meats—Sales of Clear Rib Sides old; old Sides quiet at 5c. for Clear Rib, and 5⅛c. @ 5¼c. for Clear. Bacon—Shoulders dull at 6c. Sides steady at 6c. for Clear Rib, and 6½c. for Clear. Hogs brisk at $3 70@$3 90. Whisky quiet at 88c.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 3.—Flour quiet. Grain—Business small; Wheat offered in a limited quantity; not much demand; sales at $1 25@$1 30 for Red. Corn steady; a fair local demand; sales at 60c.@65c. for sacked. Oats steady at 47c.@50c. for sacked. Rye easy at 75c. Barley firm at $1 40@$1 50. Hogs—Nothing doing; receipts very light. Provisions quiet; Pork sold at $13 50 @$14. Bacon—Sales of Shoulders at 6⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6⅛c.@6⅜c.; Clear Sides, 7c.; Sugar-cured Hams held at 12c.@12½c. Lard—Sales of Tierce at 8c.@8¼c.; Keg, 9c. cash for large lots; small lots ½c.@¾c. higher. Whisky nominal.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—Petroleum dull; Crude, 10⅛c.; Refined, 15⅛c.@15⅝c. Flour dull and declining; Extra, $5 25@$5 50; Spring Extra Family, $6 75@ $7 75; Winter do., $7@$8 25. Wheat quiet and steady; Red, $1 45@$1 50; Amber, $1 58@$1 60; No. 1 Spring, $1 35@$1 40. Rye nominal. Corn firmer and 1c. higher; Yellow, 65c.; Mixed Western, 63c.@64c. Oats dull; White and Mixed, 48c.@46c. Whisky—Business small; quotations lower at 98c.@94c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; sales of No. 1 at $1 06¾; No. 2 at $1 0⅞, cash; $1 04 November, $1 04¼ December. Oats steady at 30c. for No. 2. Corn steady at 46½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye steady at 63c. for No. 1. Barley irregular at $1 24 for No. 2 Spring. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 9c.; to Oswego, 10c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour and 224,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour and 224,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 3.—Grain dull and unsettled; Wheat held in store at $1 43@$1 44 for No. 1 Red, $1 30 for No. 2. Corn dull and nominal at 48c. for High Mixed; 42c. for No. 1 State; 49c. for No. 2; 44c. for White. Petroleum steady at 18c. for Standard White and car lots.

DETROIT, Nov. 3.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 49@$1 49½ for Extra, $1 38½ and $1 41½ for No. 1 White. Corn steady at 47c. Oats in good demand at 36c. Receipts—10,000 bushels Wheat [illegible]

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 4, 1873.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
FRANCIS S. THAYER.

For Controller,
NELSON K. HOPKINS.

For Treasurer,
DANIEL G. FORT.

For Attorney General,
BENJAMIN D. SILLIMAN.

For Canal Commissioner,
SIDNEY MEAD.

For State Engineer and Surveyor,
WILLIAM B. TAYLOR.

For Inspector of State Prisons,
MOSS K. PLATT.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. H. Beckett, Miss Kate Rogers.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE GENEVA CROSS—Mr. J. Parselle, Mr. Mackay, Miss Rose Eytinge.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROUND THE CLOCK—Mr. G. L. Fox, Mr. Frank Hardenberg, Mrs. C. M. Walcot.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—RIP VAN WINKLE—Mr. Robert McWade.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK.—Mr. C. R. Morton, Mr. George Atkins.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HAMLET—Mr. Edwin Booth.

MRS. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—JUSTICE—Mr. Frank Roche, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE.—HARRIS'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE. Day and evening.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES.—LECTURE by Rev. H. W. Beecher. "Wastes and Burdens of Life."

STEINWAY HALL.—LECTURE by Mr. John B. Gough. "Night Scenes in a Great Metropolis."

BABY HALL.—THE PILGRIM, (Allegory.)

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

☞ Advertisements for The Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

Remember that the polls in the City open at 6 o'clock A. M. and close at 4 o'clock P. M. Let no Republican, therefore, delay voting until he returns from business in the afternoon. If he does he will probably lose his vote. The only safe way is to go to the polls and vote before doing anything else. It will require only a few minutes to perform this duty, and it should not be postponed. Very much depends upon the election to-day. If Republican apathy ends in a Democratic victory, the commercial supremacy of our State and the existence of our common schools are endangered. These issues should take every voter early to the polls. It should also be remembered that a Democratic victory makes JOHN MORRISSEY autocrat of the City.

Every citizen having the permanent good of the State at heart should take care to-day to vote for the constitutional amendment providing for the appointment of Judges. The elective Judiciary system has the support of all demagogues, and must, for that reason alone, be mischievous. The argument is made that under it we have had, in the main, passable Judges in our higher courts. This may to some extent be true, but it also gave us BARNARD and CARDOZO, and it must also be remembered that we are never told what sort of Magistrates it has furnished us in inferior tribunals like the County courts. Under the appointment system, we shall always be certain of having excellent Judges in all our courts; under the elective system, we only have a chance of getting them. It is, therefore, the duty of all good citizens desiring to elevate our judicial tribunals, and to remove them altogether from the arena of political strife, to vote for the amendment.

No duty of to-day is more important than that of securing good Judges for the Supreme Court. Judges FANCHER and VAN BRUNT will be such Magistrates beyond all question. Unlike their opponents on the Tammany ticket, they have been always judicial officers, and never active politicians. They have been tried by the test of experience and not found wanting. Let every citizen wishing purity and ability on the Bench vote for them. The candidates on the Republican ticket for the other judicial places are also preferable to their competitors. This is especially the case as to the Marine Court. It is not safe, under any circumstances, to take a Judge out of Tammany Hall. To be on the safe side, all the Republican nominations must be voted for.

Do not forget that the fate of the Republican State ticket largely depends upon the vote of the City. If the Republicans in the City do their whole duty to-day, there is little chance that MORRISSEY will be able to ruin our canals or destroy our public school system. Keep down the Democratic majority in the City, and the administration of State affairs will continue to be wise and economical. We have presented facts from the official records which prove beyond all doubt that we cannot afford the luxury of Democratic rule in New-York. Let every Republican bear these facts in mind, and go to the polls to-day to vote against the Morrissey ticket. It is fully within the power of the City Republicans to make sure of victory in the State. They should not neglect to use this power. Their candidates should incite them to extraordinary efforts. It is not often we have the privilege of voting for such men as THAYER, HOPKINS, FORT, SILLIMAN, and their associates. In the hands of such men, our affairs are sure to be wisely and honestly managed. Therefore let every Republican in the City do all in his power for the State ticket.

Two Senatorial districts in this City can certainly be secured to-day if the Republicans do their duty. There can be no question about the Fifth District, but Mr. JAMES W. BOOTH cannot be elected if the Republicans do not take the trouble to vote for him. On many occasions Mr. BOOTH has been solicited to be a candidate for office, but has always refused until now. He has never sought office, but office has often sought him. A man of spotless integrity, good ability, and thoroughly versed in Municipal affairs, he will make a most valuable Senator. Every Republican in the Fifth District should vote for him before going to business to-day. In the Eighth District, all Republicans should take care to vote for Mr. WALTER S. PINCKNEY before attending to anything else. Mr. PINCKNEY has a fair chance of election. He is a man in every way fitted to honor the district in the Senate. All respectable citizens should vote for him, and thus help to defeat MORRISSEY'S disreputable candidate, "HUGHEY" MOORE.

Col. CHARLES S. SPENCER has made a gallant fight for the Assembly in the Thirteenth District, and the Republicans should take care to-day that it is a successful one. If they all vote for him he will certainly be elected, and they can vote for him without fear that he will disgrace them at Albany. Col. SPENCER has large experience in public affairs, and will be of great value in the Legislature in aiding to rightly determine the canal question and the constitutional amendments. He has become a candidate, and if elected will go to Albany at a great sacrifice of his personal interests. Citizens who are ready to serve the people at this cost should be sustained. Let all voters of the Thirteenth District who desire an earnest, honest, and able representative in the Assembly give their ballots to-day to Col. SPENCER.

Again we must urge the Republicans in the Eighteenth Assembly District to vote for Mr. BERNARD BIGLIN. He is the only Republican who has any chance of election. If our strength is concentrated upon him, we can secure the district. Personally, Mr. WILLIAM G. CHOATE is a man whom we should be glad to see in public life, but his friends have made a mistake in making him a candidate at this time. His presence in the field can only have the effect of helping the Tammany candidate, and it is a suspicious circumstance that among his prominent supporters are persons who were speakers at the late Tammany ratification meeting. Mr. BIGLIN made an excellent record in the last Assembly, and deserves the support of all true Republicans.

Before voting the County ticket to-day, be careful to fully consider the rival claims of JACOB M. PATTERSON, Jr., and "BILLY" WALSH, brother of "Fatty" WALSH, faro dealer, to the position of County Clerk. Mr. PATTERSON is a gentleman who has always enjoyed the confidence of respectable citizens, and who last Winter made an enviable record as a member of Assembly, to which he was elected from a district which never gave any other Republican a majority. "BILLY" WALSH, of "Dead Rabbit" notoriety, is a graduate of the "Five Points," was a retainer of TWEED, and when the Boss could no longer pay him his monthly stipend, he turned around, in a paroxysm of virtue, and called his benefactor the "father of thieves." This was not only glaring ingratitude, but a striking case of the pot calling the kettle black, for WALSH had his full share of TWEED'S stealings. This man is MORRISSEY'S candidate for County Clerk. Let all decent citizens properly rebuke the indecency of MORRISSEY in making such a nomination by voting for JACOB M. PATTERSON, Jr.

There is a chance for success in the Sixth and Seventh Senatorial Districts which should be improved to the utmost. In both, the opponents of Tammany have happily united upon a single candidate, and in both the nominee can be safely voted for by all respectable citizens. In the Sixth District our nominee is Mr. GEORGE HENCKEN, Jr., who is far preferable to his opponent, and he should have the support of every friend of reform. In the Seventh District every good citizen should aid in rebuking political profligacy by voting for Mr. JAMES EVERARD against THOMAS A. LEDWITH. Mr. EVERARD is supported by all the opponents of Tammany, and deserves success. Everybody knows who LEDWITH is. He abandoned the cause of reform two years ago for a Tammany nomination. Let the voters of the district be sure he stays at home now, in order that he may be convinced that "honesty is the best policy" in all things.

At every polling-place in the City to-day the voters will find a box to receive contributions for the aid of Memphis. Let each give according to his means, and the aggregate will be an honor to our City. If each voter deposits only ten cents, the amount collected will be about $10,000. Give at least ten cents for the relief of a sorely-distressed people.

Some remarkable figures are contained in the prospectus of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for their recent gold loan of ten millions of dollars. This company and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company are identical. They own 90,000 acres of coal mines, producing annually 4,000,000 tons of coal, or one-fourth the annual production of anthracite, and capable of producing two or three times as much. They own 1,385 miles of railway on a line 708 miles long. Their gross railroad receipts are, for 1873, (one quarter estimated,) $15,000,000, against six and a quarter millions ten years ago, and the receipts of the two companies are over $22,000,000. The assets of the two companies are reported at $126,604,462, with liens against them of only $26,869,668. Our readers will see that this is one of the railroads which does *not* ruin its backers.

We pointed out last week that the coal combination had taken warning from the condition of the business world, and had not only refrained from the predetermined general rise, but had made a slight deduction from average prices. The latest reports of the amount of coal shipped throw some further light on this matter. For the first time in months, the shipments to tide-water for the week ending Oct. 25 show a falling off from the shipments for the corresponding period of 1872. This decrease was 82,959 tons, which is a little more than the average weekly increase since the beginning of the year. The increase for the year is, however, yet large—about three-quarters of a million of tons.

In another column will be found a list, whose correctness may be relied on, of the securities held by the Union Trust Company as collateral for call loans. This list has a special value at the present juncture, as all who have the slightest interest in the matter will not fail to perceive.

THE ELECTIONS.

A large number of our readers have their thoughts occupied with other subjects than the pending elections. We address daily many thousands of business men, and they are naturally much absorbed in those questions which vitally affect their prosperity. Nevertheless, even this class should devote half an hour to-day to the discharge of their duty as citizens. They cannot fail to see, if they think over the matter for a moment, that the revival of Tammany in this City would be a very serious evil. Moreover, it is Tammany of the Tweed stripe which is boasting of its power to regain possession of the City. The respectable Democrats have scarcely been heard of in this canvass. Even the second-class leaders are silent. Mr. BELMONT is by no means a good specimen of a politician, but he is better than JOHN FOX or JOHN MORRISSEY. Yet Mr. BELMONT has kept carefully out of sight. He has not ornamented a single meeting with his imposing presence; he has not taken the trouble to write a letter. MORRISSEY has completely taken the wind out of his sails. Mr. TILDEN, whom the *World* denounced as a mere railroad lawyer and jobber, but whom we defended against so ungrateful and scandalous an attack—Mr. TILDEN, we say, has only made one feeble appearance. On that occasion he spoke his well-known "piece" with rather less than the usual effect. He trotted out JEFFERSON; warned us against "centralization;" quoted from one of his own letters—in short, he played his one tune, and retired from the scene. We know the tune by heart, but Mr. TILDEN'S ditty is always listened to with gentle toleration, just as we listen to "Home, Sweet Home," or, "The Heart Bowed Down"—that touching melody over which Senator SCHURZ shed bitter tears, if we may believe the report of Mr. SAMUEL BOWLES. We have heard it before, but it will not kill us to hear it again. So we do not grumble at Mr. TILDEN'S sweet little strain. All that we say is that Mr. TILDEN might and would have repeated it oftener if he had not been personally mortified at the supremacy in his party of the two M's.

Observe, then, that if the people vote for Tammany, or refrain from voting for the Republicans—either course will produce the same result—they will not be bringing back to power the Democratic Party of old. That seems to be dead and buried. They will simply be placing the property of the City, at a most critical time, at the disposal of a vile excrescence which has grown out of the body of Democracy. How a change like this can assist in restoring confidence in business circles, we are at a loss to understand. Will it encourage the tax-payers to buy more freely? Will it place financial affairs on a firmer basis? Will it improve the value of real estate, or of any other description of property? No rational man can say yes. We do not suppose for a moment that any respectable citizen would deliberately go and vote for Boss MORRISSEY. But he may be too indolent to go and vote the Republican ticket, and in that case he puts the new Boss securely on our backs. This is the only danger we have to fear. If we lose the election, it will be through the apathy of citizens who would not willingly see Tammany revived in the City and State, but who will not take the trouble to keep it down. It is for this reason that we have been so frequent in our appeals to the electors. Whatever may be the result to-day, we have done our duty. Three years ago we found it very hard work to get the respectable tax-payers to take an active interest in their own affairs. But at last they came out; and we confess we should look with dismay upon a return of the old indifference, which cost the City so many millions of dollars. Now is the time to ward off so great a disaster. It would be useless for us to write a column of "last appeals" to-day. The issue before the people is so clear that it cannot be misunderstood—will you have Tammany to rule over you, or will you not? If you want it, there stands JOHN MORRISSEY & Co. asking for your votes. If you do not want it, go this morning and vote for the Republican candidates. That is really all there is of this affair, and pages of electioneering rub-a-dub cannot present it in a plainer fashion. If the election to-day results in the restoration of Tammany, we shall try to knock it down again—but we are not eager for the job, and would rather see the people adopted that ounce of prevention which is better than a pound of cure.

THE NEW POLICE JUSTICES.

Under the provisions of the act passed by last Legislature, "to secure better administration in the Police courts of New-York," the ten Justices appointed by the Mayor, and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen, take their seats in the courts to which they have been assigned at noon to-day. One of the least reputable of the suspended Justices has obtained an injunction against the new incumbents as a preliminary to a suit quo warranto to test the constitutionality of the new act. If this suit is ever seriously pushed, its result can hardly be doubtful. Meanwhile, the Commissioners of Police and the Commissioners of Charities have been duly notified who are the Justices by whom criminals can be legally tried and committed, so that though Ex-Justice COULTER may cause some little public inconvenience, he can hardly do much mischief.

The public will watch with considerable interest the effect which the administration of the new Justices will have upon the statistics of New-York crime. The bill, as its title declares, was passed simply for the purpose of reforming courts whose administration had become a public scandal, and the men appointed under the act will be expected to faithfully adhere to its spirit. The new Justices belong to both political parties, and have been appointed for terms which ought to enable them to dispense justice independent of any species of partisan dictation. Mr. EATON estimated that the number of adult males annually brought before the Police Justices of New-York is not less than 45,000. In view of the number of "immoral, unscrupulous voters" thus subjected to the discretion of the uneducated partisan Judges of the Tammany school, it was natural enough to ask whether we should be surprised at "the low moral tone the mercenary partisanship, and the stupendous frauds of our City elections."

The Police court system, which we trust ends forever to-day, has been as demoralizing in its social as in its political influence. It has proved a school for criminals as well as a nursery of repeaters. Mr. EATON says that in 1871 84,514 prisoners were brought before the nine Police Justices of the City—more than 9,300 to each Justice, or almost 30 in each court for every day in the year. If anything like this number should be committed during the year beginning to-day, we shall certainly not find at the end of it that 27,781 cases are disposed of under the heading, "committed for examination." The new bill expressly provides that "no person shall be committed or recommitted for examination save for necessary cause, to be then stated upon the records." Under the Tammany system these committals were used either as the means of extorting blackmail from the prisoners, or for defeating the ends of justice by getting rid of necessary witnesses whose attendance it might be difficult to secure when the case came up again. During 1871, no less than 25,814 of the prisoners brought into Police courts were summarily discharged. No record is kept of the charge against them or the reasons for their dismissal. Under this head again the new act provides against abuses as follows: "Nor shall any charge be dismissed, or any prisoner be discharged, without a record of the same having been before the Justice so dismissing or discharging the same, and the name of such prisoner and the nature of the charge."

Again, in 1871 10,290 prisoners were released "on bail." This, doubtless, brought a good deal of business to the straw bondsmen who infest the Police courts, but it certainly did not secure the attendance of any considerable proportion of the prisoners when called for, nor did the forfeited bail accrue to the benefit of the City Treasury of New-York. Under the new law, a record must be kept "of the names of all persons giving bail and its amount, and the names and residence of all bondsmen." If the business of straw bail is not broken up under the new administration of these courts, it will be because the public is too apathetic to see that its own servants obey the spirit as well as the letter of the law. The net result of the Police court treatment of these 84,000 criminals in 1871 is something like this: 2,316 sent to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction; 1,014 fined, and 82 committed without bail. All the rest is pure evasion and shuffling of the charges, to the personal or political profit of the Justices, it may be presumed, and certainly to the demoralization of society and the scandal of our judicial system. The new incumbents of the Police court bench have a splendid opportunity before them of doing a lasting service to the cause of public and private morality. The people of New-York are vitally interested in seeing that they make a fitting use of the opportunity.

BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS.

The action of Judge BLATCHFORD in recently issuing an injunction restraining the creditors of GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL & Co. from disposing of the securities which the firm had hypothecated for loans made to it, created at the time a most alarming feeling of insecurity among brokers and financial men generally. It was believed that the application of MEYERS, the petitioning creditor, was made with the connivance of GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL & Co., for the purpose of benefiting that firm at the expense of the creditors. But, whether the application was fraudulent or otherwise, the fact of its having been granted had a most injurious effect in financial circles; it locked up stocks worth several millions of dollars, and prevented further loans on security of a like nature. Loans on hypothecated stocks are generally "call loans," and it is a well-understood rule that the lender is at liberty to sell or otherwise dispose of the stocks, if the loans are not repaid when demanded, or, in case the stocks become depressed in value, if a sufficient margin be not put up to cover the depreciation. If this were not the case, no one would be induced to lend money on stocks, the price of which is constantly changing. Neither would they lend on such security if the borrower could, by means of the Bankruptcy Court, step in and say, "You must not sell these stocks until the assignee directs you." This, if permitted, would have the effect of restricting, if not of wholly abolishing, dealings of this nature, and would in its first application do a manifest injustice to the lender. It is true Judge BLATCHFORD, through the force of public opinion, modified the original injunction in the Grinnell case, so as to permit the creditors to sell the stocks on the understanding that they were to account to the assignee for the proceeds of the sale. It is, however, more than probable that the injunction restraining the sale of the securities in question would have been made permanent if the press had not universally condemned the action of the court in this case.

Immediately after the petition in the Grinnell case had been filed, the facts in connection with it were made public, and they created renewed excitement in financial circles. It will be no fault of Judge BLATCHFORD'S, however, if fraudulent petitions in bankruptcy do not succeed in future. He evidently means to keep the public in the dark regarding the initiative steps in cases of involuntary bankruptcy. He does not see the importance to the mercantile and financial community of learning without delay any facts affecting the stability of large firms. He does not see the necessity of giving immediate publicity to the filing of involuntary petitions in bankruptcy, although such petitions may be as fraudulent in their nature as that in the case of GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL & Co. Whether he sees these things or not, he seems determined to prevent the press from publishing facts in connection with such cases until such time as the petition is made returnable. Two or three weeks ago he issued a peremptory order to his Chief Clerk, directing him and his subordinates to withhold all information from the press in cases where petitions in involuntary bankruptcy are filed. This action of Judge BLATCHFORD'S is attributed to the course pursued by the press in the case of GRINNELL & Co., and which, it appears, did not meet his approval. The propriety of such an order, especially at the present time, is very questionable. In the present disturbed state of monetary affairs, the public has a right to know if proceedings in bankruptcy are about to be taken against any firm. The public has a right to be informed, without having to wait for a return to the petition, of the name of the petitioning creditor, so as to be in a position to judge whether the proceeding is fraudulent or otherwise. If the petition be an honest one, the public is equally interested in knowing the fact. When a petition is presented in a public court it becomes an official document, it becomes in a certain sense public property, and no Judge, except for very strong reasons, should prevent its immediate publication. The initiatory proceedings in bankruptcy were never intended to be kept private. Justice to the public, and a due regard for the interests of creditors, alike demand the abrogation of Judge BLATCHFORD'S order prohibiting the immediate publication of involuntary petitions in bankruptcy.

A PILOT'S PASTIMES.

The monotony of a pilot's life on a ferry-boat is so great that it seems almost cruel to interfere with the innocent gambols by which the Pavonia pilots seek to enliven the dullness of existence. The cheerful frolic of running down a stray yacht or a casual trading schooner might, indeed, be overlooked, in consideration of the pleasure these trifling episodes confer on this hard-worked and meritorious class of men. But when it comes to sinking other ferry-boats, laden with half a thousand human beings, men, women, and children, there seems reason to remonstrate. Apparently, it was not due to the lack of good-will or endeavor on the part of the pilot of the *Erie* ferry-boat that the *Delaware*, in sinking, on Friday last, did not carry down its entire freight of humanity. Had he delayed his little joke for two minutes, it is said, only a miracle would have saved the passengers of the wrecked boat. Such a disappointment must have been truly galling to a sensitive mind. As it was, they were extricated only with the utmost difficulty, and, doubtless, with no little loss of private property. Among the rest, a valuable horse belonging to an express company was so injured as to compel its destruction.

It is little more than a fortnight since the *James Fisk, Jr.*, a boat of the same frolicsome line, gaily ran down and sunk the yacht *Julia*, drowning Commodore MORTON, of Hoboken. Last week the *Erie*, perhaps by way of training for this coming exploit, run against, and to the great chagrin no doubt of the pilot, just missed sinking a schooner in mid-stream. On Friday morning, however, she had better luck, and ran into the Jersey City slip so deftly as to knock down a huge beam very nearly on the heads of the passengers. Inspirited by this success, the pilot, in the afternoon, accomplished his supreme, and we trust his final effort, in sinking the *Delaware*. Now, of course, there is no objection in the world to the Pavonia Ferry Company sinking all their boats, one after another, if it pleases them and if their pilots insist on this diversion. But their passengers should at least have the option of sharing or not in these pastimes. There are many timid and exacting people who have unreasonable prejudices against being put in jeopardy of their lives every time they cross a ferry, and for such persons the Pavonia Ferry is evidently not meant. They ought, therefore, either to be warned off generally, or notice should be given in advance when it is intended to sink a ferry-boat, so that this objectionable class of passengers may have no reason to complain. As for yachts and small craft of that description, they have evidently no rights which ferry-boat owners ought to regard, and the sinking of one or two a day is the least concession that can be made to the boisterous humor of the Pavonia pilots.

HOTEL CHARGES.

There seems to be a probability that the prices charged by our first-class hotels will soon be reduced. A change of this kind has long been desirable, and is especially so at present. Hotel bills are a large item of expense to the business community. In times like these, when everybody is carefully counting his spare cash and closely calculating his income, the cost of staying at a hotel will often, when the question of going to a city to make purchases comes up for consideration, serve to turn the scale in favor of a negative decision. How much money has, in this way, been kept out of New-York within the past few weeks we are entirely unable to say; but our readers will no doubt unhesitatingly agree with us that it must have been very great.

It is obvious to the most ordinary observer that the style of living at our large hotels is very different from what the majority of those who pay for it feel that they can afford at home. No income short of ten or fifteen thousand dollars a year would warrant a family of medium size in maintaining such a style. Families that have ten or fifteen thousand dollars a year are, it need scarcely be said, very rare outside of our large cities, and, in proportion to the whole population, are by no means very plentiful in them. In New-York there are relatively more of this class than anywhere else in the United States, but a smaller amount of annual resources even here is not looked upon as indicating absolute destitution. In the rural districts, and in most villages and small cities, a man who has such an income is regarded by his neighbors as a rich man; but there are always a great many arrivals from such places at our most expensive hotels. It is not at all uncommon to see individuals at such houses, whose bills would amount to quite as much as the whole household expenses for the same time of a pretty large family which they have left at home.

The evil of this state of things does not stop with the direct expenses incurred. The plain fare of a family in moderate circumstances looks still plainer after a few days at a great hotel. With persons somewhat advanced in life, the effect of the contrast is, indeed, not always unfavorable. The father of such a family, for instance, often finds genuine satisfaction and comfort in the change from a bill of fare as long as a list of the first literary men of Boston, to a single dish of meat, two or three kinds of vegetables, and an apple-pie. But with a young man of twenty-five, the case is apt to be very different. Many a mother who is doing the best her circumstances will warrant, hears a good deal of not always very kind or good-natured criticism in regard to the table and other household matters, from a son who has had a little experience of hotels. Great numbers of families are—perhaps insensibly, but often all the more effectually, because of their unconsciousness of the cause—led by the example of hotel living, into a style which it is at best very inconvenient to afford. And the expense of this is not the only objection to it. It is undesirable on very many accounts, besides its cost. Without discussing the question whether our large public houses are the best possible model for the object for which they were designed, it may unhesitatingly be asserted that they are not the most perfect pattern imaginable for the household arrangements of a private family.

The necessity which our hotel proprietors feel for charging high prices, often arises, in a considerable degree, from a very curious kind of competition. A great many people always want to go to the most expensive houses, simply because they *are* the most expensive. To put up at a particular hotel when there is another one in the same place that charges fifty cents a day more, would be a humiliation to which their self-respect would never allow them to submit. If hotel charges, therefore, are to be brought down at all, it must be by a concerted strike among the landlords for lower prices. Such a combination, although affairs are just now, it is true, peculiarly unfavorable to strikes in general, would, it might be hoped, be received by the public with a reasonable degree of allowance for the circumstances which occasioned it.

A diminution of hotel prices in this City would be sure to be followed by a similar reduction throughout the country. New-York furnishes the standard of such things for the nation. It is surprising how near the charges, even in many small places where it would be supposed that lower rents would greatly diminish the expenses, are to prices here. Perhaps some of our rural friends have certain notions of compensatory justice in the matter. They themselves have to pay a great deal when they come to the City. It may be that they consider it no more than fair that city people when they leave home should be obliged to do the same thing. If so, we can only say that we heartily congratulate them upon the very complete and symmetrical manner in which they have carried out the idea.

THE MOSQUITO'S RIVAL.

Late lingerers in the country, whom the imperative voice of fashion now summons homeward, will abandon the woods and fields in the bright October weather reluctantly and with regret. But one consolation at least they will have in exchanging the pleasant marshes of Westchester, or the salubrious swamps of Long Island, for the rattle and dust of the streets. They will congratulate themselves, at all events, on having escaped the persecutions of the relentless mosquito, whose vigor age apparently cannot wither nor custom stale, and the intrusive familiarities of the chills and fever. But they will hardly have seated themselves in counting-room or office before they are made aware that they have only varied the form of their sufferings by the irruption, with at least a five hundred mosquito power of annoyance, of the office-peddler.

This foe to all peace and good-will is familiar to our business readers, who must shudder at the mention of his name. He comes not as single spies, but in battalions, and his apparently inexhaustible numbers are less terrible even than his pitiless pertinacity. The mosquito may be kept out by bars, and even the fever and ague is intermittent; but the office-peddler's attentions are unswerving and incessant, and he displays a diabolical ingenuity in the selection and proffer of articles which no business man can by any possibility ever want. Shoe laces are a favorite article of his commerce; cravats appear to his exuberant and oriental fancy to be indispensable adjuncts of law and finance, while soap and matches acquire, in his glowing imagination, fascinations purely irresistible. No life, he seems to think, can be entirely happy without one or two boxes of his blacking, and it is with a certain pitying amazement that he receives the rejection of his lead pencils or his patent boot-jacks. More maddening still, if possible, than the absurdity of his wares, and the fond insistance wherewith he presses them, is the good humor he opposes to every rebuff, and the stolid patience with which, day after day, he unfolds his packet and exhibits the diversified inutilities which he has been told a thousand times, with revilings, were not wanted. Nobody has ever been known to purchase anything from him, yet none the less he goes about rosy, well fed, and contented—working, even not uncommonly, with a certain exasperating air of patient benevolence. Hard language he appears to thrive on, contumely he rather likes, and the display of his wretched trinkets he evidently regards more in the light of a sacred duty than of a commercial transaction.

We do not suppose we shall risk contradiction in adding that the office-peddler is one of the supremest nuisances of city life. He is also one of those, like the average American humorist, that seems most difficult to mitigate. To reverse the words of the poet,

"Men hate, but hope they deem to be,
A sweet impossibility."

A jury which had first convicted FISK'S doctors of premeditated murder, or heard the Nestor of the Bar discourse on the beauties and advantages of parricide, might very likely acquit a busy man, who in a moment of inadvertence should assassinate one or two of those artists in soap and shoe laces. But the experiment is of uncertain issue and doubtful utility. Perhaps, on the whole, we must accept the office-peddler as one of the drawbacks of civilization, and endeavor to endure him with the same Christian fortitude which enables us to bear up against the organ-grinder, the advertising actor, and the latest slang humorist.

WASHINGTON.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MINT DIFFICULTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The transactions at the branch mint at San Francisco on account of which charges have been preferred against the Mint Superintendent there, arose under the old mint law. No misunderstanding as to the disposition of old mint property could arise under the new law, as the regulations are very specific in that regard. An experienced mint officer will be sent to examine the charges. Meanwhile nothing is known at the department in the matter, except that the person preferring the charges is a discharged mint employe. There will be an attempt in the next Congress to secure additional legislation concerning mints. The people of New-Orleans desire to have the mint there re-established which was discontinued at the outbreak of the war. Citizens of the Territories have already made application for the re-establishment of branch mints at Denver and Salt Lake City, and it is known that Senator Logan will introduce a bill providing for the establishment of a branch mint at Chicago. It is understood to be the policy of the Government not to establish more mints in the Territories.

NEW MARINE HOSPITAL REGULATIONS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has approved and promulgated the new regulations of the United States Marine Hospital Service for the collection of hospital dues, and the application of the funds resulting therefrom, as prepared by Dr. John M. Woodworth, Supervising Surgeon of the Marine Hospital Service. These regulations will be enforced from and after the 1st day of December next. The regulations embody a careful synopsis of all existing laws upon the subject, and a codification and arrangement of all former regulations. There have been some very important changes made. The hospital money collected by United States Consuls, which has hitherto been expended by the State Department, is now to be kept in separate accounts by all Consuls, and forwarded quarterly to the Treasury Department, through the State Department. All the regulations regarding the process of obtaining hospital relief have been made new. Since the organization of the service in 1798, permits have been issued for a period of four months, but as the average term of hospital patients is about thirty-three days, four months is considered too long a period without the supervision of the department. The new regulations, consequently, authorize a permit of only two months. The contracting system, by which the care of sick seamen has been farmed out in places where there is no hospital, is abolished by the regulations, which provide that, at ports where no arrangement exists for the care of sick seamen, and where there is no hospital, customs officers will make reasonable efforts to arrange for their care in a local hospital, should there be one, or with some physician of good professional standing, should there be no hospital. The civil service system has been introduced in the Marine Hospital service by these regulations, which provide that all surgeons and assistant surgeons shall hereafter be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the recommendation of the supervising surgeon, and as a requisite to recommendation for appointment in the corps of surgeons, the applicant must have the credentials of a physician from some respectable medical college, and must pass a scientific examination before a board of surgeons, who will be convened, from time to time, by the supervising surgeon. Surgeons are required each year to give an account of all surgical operations performed during the year. By one new regulation the use of "estimates," or the custom of forwarding approximate sums to the hospitals for estimated expenses, is discontinued, and no remittances are to be made from the Treasury Department to the hospitals, except for specific sums, for which vouchers are to be presented. This is the first office in the Treasury Department to discontinue the use of estimates.

DESIRED ABROGATION OF TREATY WITH THE SIOUX.

It is probable that the State of Nebraska will ask the next Congress to consider the legality and propriety of abrogating the treaty with the Sioux which is known as the "Sherman-Augur treaty of 1866." With or without intention, a considerable portion of the lands contained in the reservations created by that treaty had been surveyed by the United States, and had been occupied by settlers under the Pre-emption and Homestead laws. The settlers have been unwilling to yield what they consider are their vested rights under the laws of the United States, and the State of Nebraska has maintained that the General Government might not lawfully make a treaty ceding a reservation within the State of Nebraska to Indians without the consent or sanction of that Commonwealth. By the terms of the treaty the Indians have the right to hunt on the north fork of the Republican River "so long as there are buffalo to justify the chase." No umpire is provided by the treaty to determine the fact whether the number of buffaloes justifies the search under the terms of the treaty. It is understood that the representatives of Nebraska will raise the point that the Indians, who are parties to the treaty, have forfeited their rights, and that the treaty consequently may be declared void. The causes for which, it is claimed, the treaty may be abrogated are two. First, that the number of buffalo does not now justify the chase in the valley of the Republican River; second, that the terms of the treaty have been violated by the Sioux in their recent fight with the Pawnees. The last point is to be made on the ground that all Indian treaties obliged the contracting Indians to keep the peace with all tribes with which they may have formerly been at war.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ARMY ORDERS.

Lieut. Col. Richard I. Dodge, Twenty-third Infantry, recently promoted from Major of the Infantry, has been ordered to proceed without delay to join his proper station, in the Department of Arizona, vacated by Gen. Crook. Major Henry L. Chipman, Third Infantry, has been ordered to join his proper station, in the Department of Missouri.

NAVY ORDERS.

Midshipmen F. Ellery, F. L. Dudley, and H. C. Nye have been detached from the Richmond and ordered to examination. Midshipman Geo. W. Mentz has been detached from the Wyoming and ordered to examination. Midshipman J. J. Hunker has been detached from the Juniata and ordered to examination.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SAN FRANCISCO MINT.

The Director of the Mint received certain charges against the superintendent of the San Francisco Mint, about two weeks ago, and took prompt measures for their investigation. The charges against the Superintendent were made by officers of the Mint who had been displaced, and it does not appear so far that they are of so serious a character as has been represented.

THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

The commission on the new building for the Library of Congress will not meet for some weeks yet to consider the designs which have been submitted. Designs for the new building will be received until the 15th inst.

THE PHILADELPHIA MINT.

Between $700,000 and $800,000 in silver of various denominations will be coined at the Philadelphia Mint this month. The 37,000 of trade dollars coined in Nevada have found their way into circulation in that section.

ESTIMATES FOR THE CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

The estimates for the Civil Establishment of the Government, to be submitted to Congress this year, exceed those of last year between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000. This increase is caused principally by the raising of a number of salaries at the last session. The estimates for the Internal Revenue Bureau this year are about $20,000 less than they were last year.

IRON STEAM-SHIP BUILDING AT WILMINGTON, DEL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 3.—The new iron steamship Knickerbocker, just completed for the Cromwell Line, between New-York and New-Orleans, will leave to-morrow at 10 o'clock to take her place on the line. The firm who built her, Pusey, Jones & Co., will immediately lay the keel for another steamer for the same line, to be a very handsome boat, with first-class passenger accommodations.

SENTENCE OF CAPT. CLARKE, IN CALIFORNIA, POSTPONED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—Capt. Clarke, of the ship Sunrise, convicted of cruel and inhuman punishment of the seamen on board that vessel, during the voyage from New-York, appeared for sentence in the United States Circuit Court, to-day, but his counsel obtained a postponement until next Thursday, for the purpose of filing affidavits on a motion for a new trial.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

DRAMATIC.

MR. BOOTH IN "HAMLET."

At Booth's Theatre the tragedy of "Hamlet" was performed last night, with Edwin Booth in the chief rôle. The house was literally crammed from parquet to topmost gallery, and when the favorite actor appeared there arose such a spontaneous, universal burst of applause that a stranger in the City, ignorant of our people, and even of our tongue, must have known that the dark, handsome man upon the boards was no common favorite. As the play proceeded it was repeated again and again, and at the close of every act Mr. Booth had to present himself in front of the drop to satisfy the craving admiration of his audience. Public approval is admitted by very many to be the test of excellence. *Vox populi, vox Dei*, is a proverb to which a nation ruled by majorities naturally gives its adhesion. And yet the sober second thought of mankind must inevitably be that the verdict of the public can never be the highest crown for which an artist strives. *Laus est publica* was the bitter sneer of the Roman actor. The approbation of the multitude is swayed by considerations which can find no place in the judgment of the discerning. Who is there that is an *habitué* of the theatres who cannot cite instances of actresses whose youth and beauty were their only recommendations, and yet they received the meed of public favor, and were called great artists, with scarcely a dissentient voice? And in like manner it cannot be doubted that part, at least, of Mr. Booth's popularity is due to his personal advantages. The elegance of his form, the beauty of his features, the music of his voice, all make appeals to his audience, and not without success. But to imagine that to these alone this actor owes his renown, would be very far from the truth, and would be as unjust to the intelligence of his admirers as to himself. To his external qualifications he adds rare vivacity of gesture, considerable facial expression, and great dexterity of modulation. Besides these he has shown an industry of reading and research which do him honor. From what is known of his connection with the theatre which he graced last night, it may fairly be presumed that the careful manner in which the play was presented was due in a great manner to his studious examination into the manners and customs of the epoch represented. It is with pain, however, that we are forced to conclude that he has not been able to grasp the character of *Hamlet* in its entirety. We will not presume to say that he has mistaken it, but he has failed to comprehend the whole. What he has understood he gives with clearness and considerable force. But even this is marred by the inaccuracy with which he represents the rest.

To make this clear, it will be necessary to give some idea of the character of *Hamlet*, not as it is acted but as Shakespeare wrote it, premising this, however, by the confession that the true *Hamlet* would be almost impossible to the stage. *Hamlet*, thirty years of age at the opening of the plot, is a ripe and rare student, one who loves knowledge for its own sake. He is deeply imbued with the philosophy of the ancients, and is, both from reading and natural temperament, inclined to skepticism. His position in the Court of Denmark has prevented him from being a mere book-worm. He has been forced to mingle with the great world, and this has given him a double nature. For, being essentially a thinker, and finding himself entirely among men of action, he has put on their semblance, is a fencer, a dandy, the delight of ladies, the glass of fashion and the mould of form. Yet these things are but seemings, for in his inmost nature, which he hides, as all men do, he is averse to action, and would rather think about a thing than do it. In fact, he never does anything when time is given him for reflection, being satisfied with considering how to do it. He, a man of thirty, has fallen in love with *Ophelia*, a very young girl, the daughter of *Polonius*, the Prime Minister. His natural timidity and intense modesty have prevented him from obtaining from *Ophelia* an acknowledgment of her preference. She has received his ardent avowals half as genuine, half as the language of the court, in which flirtation has been a pleasant game from prehistoric time. He passes his time between his father's court and the university at Wittenberg. While he is at the latter place his father dies suddenly, as is supposed, from the bite of a serpent, and when he returns his uncle has established himself on the throne shortly after marrying his mother. This seems a horrible state of things to a modern audience, but in former times it was the merest matter of course. Indeed, to marry a deceased wife's sister is natural enough even now in the opinion of many, though to espouse a deceased husband's brother is a most dreadful crime. The audience, at least, think so, because they take *Hamlet's* word for it, without analyzing their own ideas on the subject, and he who loved his father and hated his uncle, who had, moreover, supplanted him in the succession, must be admitted to be rather a partial witness. At this juncture the play opens. *Claudius* the King knows *Hamlet's* weakness to be a distaste for action, and therefore is not afraid of his forming a party and attempting to oust him. He might talk about it, but most assuredly he would never stir a step in the matter. And all his sour looks and bitter speeches are replied to by his uncle with the utmost graciousness. But the apparition of his dead father, and the disclosure made of his uncle's fratricide, give him dreadful reasons for action. At this point the passions that torment him and combat the weakness of his temperament are so great, that he feels he cannot preserve his awful secret nor plan for his revenge, unless he gives vent to his feelings of rage and contempt. This he does in the witty, malicious style of licensed jesters, who owed their immunity to a real or supposed want of mental balance. And then all the world supposes that the *Lord Hamlet* is mad.

Now comes the *experimentum crucis* of every actor. There is the complication with *Ophelia*. What is to be done with her? *Hamlet*, having a dreadful secret about his uncle, immediately suspects that his uncle suspects him of not being clean-handed in the matter of his brother's death; and when *Polonius* and *Ophelia* question him about himself, he jumps to the conclusion that they have been set on to find out the secret that so weighs upon him. So he breaks with *Ophelia*. The rest is all plain sailing.

It is obvious that such a character offers extraordinary difficulties to an actor. It is, therefore, the one which receives the highest meed of applause. Mr. Booth comprehends thoroughly the difficulty about *Ophelia*, and surmounts it by making old *Polonius* come out of his concealment and cross the background of the stage. *Hamlet* sees this, and at once guesses that the two, father and daughter, are conspiring against him. This, it must be owned, is rather a cheap device, but it exactly represents the manner in which Mr. Booth develops the character of *Hamlet* to his audience. It being desirous that the public should understand that he really loves *Ophelia*, after he has requested her to go to a nunnery, they both sob violently and then rush into each other's arms, and have the luxury of a farewell kiss, after which he renews his request that she shall go to a nunnery. It is plain that the least intelligent young lady must understand after that kiss that *Hamlet* really loved *Ophelia*. But Shakespeare, though he lets us know it, keeps the knowledge from the fair daughter of *Polonius*. Had she known it she never would have gone mad. The fact is, that if Mr. Booth had been Prince of Denmark for twenty-four hours he would have settled matters very satisfactorily; for, with the fire, the passion, and the concentrated force which he exhibits, *Hamlet* would have stabbed his uncle in the first corridor and married *Ophelia* within half an hour. Mr. Booth either does not or will not comprehend that his *Hamlet* is not *Hamlet* at all, but a sort of *Laertes* masquerading. His sneers at the King are spoken with such a force and emphasis as would have given *Claudius* occasion to send him to England in the very first act. And what is worse than this, he speaks them at the audience—not at the King. He sins continually in this respect, even in his scene with *Ophelia*. For, when he detects *Polonius* crossing the stage, he gives such a variety of nods and winks and gestures that the public at once comprehends that he has detected the silly old man. His slapping his forehead with his hand is as significant as if he said outright, "I see it all. Ha! ha!" And when he grasps her arm, his speaking countenance tells plainly that he knows she is in the conspiracy against him. Some may consider this a merit, since it clears up some obscurity in the play; but there [illegible] Shakespeare, and can comprehend him without this peculiar glossary. The same fault of speaking *at* his audience permeates his whole performance, and must spoil it for the judicious.

On the other hand, let it be said that even those who dislike his acting must admit his really exceptional power of representing concentrated emotion. The audience *do* get from him, also, an idea of the princely nature of *Hamlet*. His walk, his air, his manner of speaking and of receiving his visitors, are all such as would become a man born in a palace. To conclude, it may be justly said of him that his acting is full of vivacity and force, but that the character of *Hamlet* is above his comprehension, and he seeks to fill up a void of which he is conscious in the best way he knows, but in doing this he is often guilty of overacting. He acts *Hamlet* not from any ideal of his own, but from the traditions of the stage.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

A marvelous drama bearing the suggestive title of "Roped In; or, Lost in New-York," was produced at Wood's Museum last night before a very large audience. The play is in five acts, occupied about three hours in representation, and its author or compiler is Mr. Dominick Murray, who appeared in the principal character. "Roped In" deals with various phases of City life presumed to be familiar to the *habitués* of Wood's Museum. It gives a representation of the exterior of Mr. Vanderbilt's railroad depot, a bird's-eye view of Union square, an animated picture of a popular dry-goods store, and a touching realization of a pawnbroker's shop. The story sought to be told by the play is of the vicissitudes of an heiress, who is protected by an exceedingly ubiquitous street Arab and persecuted by a malevolent uncle. Each of the five acts terminates with what is called a "sensation," and each "sensation" suggests incidents of plays previously produced at this popular house, so that any person who may have had the periodical happiness of attending Wood's Museum, would last night have had pleasant reminiscences brought before his mind of nearly every other drama produced there. The authors of plays of the "Roped In" class have the happy and convenient faculty of gathering in all the good things invented or borrowed by their fellows, and presenting a conglomeration which defies competition until the next author comes to the front, when of necessity the same ingenious process is repeated. Judging by the applause, "Roped In" may be pronounced a success, and the reception of the various allusions, humorous and otherwise, to such popular characters as Superintendent Matsell, certain well-known politicians, and other shining lights of the City, proved that the author was equal to the requirements of his public. Mr. Dominick Murray, as *Paul Durant*, literally carried "Roped In" on his shoulders—not, perhaps, a very herculean task, but one requiring considerable moral courage—and spoke all the good lines himself in the manner common to author-actors of the day. Mr. Murray is a very good actor, and it is really a pity that he should think it necessary to appear in plays of such character. Doubtless he knows his own business best, and also what is most conducive to his own interest. The other characters of the drama were generally well sustained, and the scenery and appointments were, as usual, excellent.

THE BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. Daly last night produced his well-known melodrama, "Under the Gas-light," at this house. It was in the early career of this theatre, then known as the New-York Theatre, and under the management of the Worrell sisters, that Mr. Daly made his first success as a concocter of sensation dramas, and the reproduction of "Under the Gas-light" last night here seemed highly appropriate. The familiar scenes and incidents of the play were all kindly received by the audience, and the terrific sensation of the railroad scene, of course, provoked the usual encore. The setting of the play was excellent, and the acting respectable throughout. Mr. Harkins, as *Snorkey*, and Mr. Griffiths, as *Byke*, sustained the burden of the piece, and Miss Minnie Walton made quite a hit in the character of *Peachblossom*. The variety scene introduced in the third act was received with great applause. Miss Walton's medley song being enthusiastically encored, and the dancing and singing of Mr. Curtis also met with the approbation of the audience. "Under the Gas-light" will be played throughout the week.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

At the Union Square Theatre Miss Clara Morris will very shortly make her appearance in "The Wicked World," a comedy which created a furore on the other side of the Atlantic last season. The numerous friends of the lady are in some apprehension as to her success in a rôle so diverse from her former efforts. But there are many others who think that she is as fully a mistress of comedy as of tragedy, and that this experiment will be for her simply an opportunity to gain new laurels....On Monday Miss Carlotta Leclercq, fresh from her San Francisco triumph, will appear at the Broadway Theatre as *Mercy Merrick* in Wilkie Collins' own dramatization of "The New Magdalen."...."The Black Crook" still holds its own, against rival attractions, at Niblo's, and draws nightly crowded houses. Fresh effects are continually introduced, and changes are made in the bewitching ballet performances....At the Olympic Mr. McWade has made an indubitable success in the rôle of *Rip Van Winkle*. Comparisons are proverbially odious, and, therefore, it is best to make none. But it is just to Mr. McWade to say that he has succeeded in pleasing a public accustomed for many years to see the same character admirably portrayed by another hand....The excellent comedy company founded by Mr. Augustin Daly, and known as the Fifth Avenue Company, is starring in the large towns of this State, and will appear in Poughkeepsie, Troy, Utica, and Syracuse. Wherever they go they are sure of admirers.

MUSICAL.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

The performance of "Ernani" by Signor Campanini, M. Maurel, Signor Nannetti, and Mlle. Torriani—a performance which has twice had attention this season—was repeated at the Academy of Music, last evening. Symmetrical as almost all of the representations of Mr. Strakosch's company have been, the recital of "Ernani" has been conspicuous for its completeness. Its attractiveness, too, has been enhanced by a personation of uncommon excellence, that of *Carlo Quinto*, for which M. Maurel has already received due credit; and, in brief, it will be remembered, unless we are much mistaken, long after the pretentious "combination entertainments" of past years are forgotten. Yesterday's rendering of "Ernani" was not marked by any notable incident. Signor Campanini's sweet and flexible voice was responsive alike to the demands of solos and concerted pieces, and in the duet in the second act, in the finale of the third—which was heard twice, as heretofore—and in the closing scenes of the opera it elicited a great deal of applause. The consummate art of M. Maurel, shown in the *nuances* with which he interpreted the music assigned to *Carlo Quinto*, afforded the wonted gratification to the most appreciative part of the audience, while the impression produced by the beauty of his tones, and the pictorial elegance of his stage presence, was not confined to the connoisseur only. The tender grace of M. Maurel's lines ("Meco vieni") to *Elvira* was once more admired, and the baritone, as usual, bore off the honors of act the third. Signor Nannetti portrayed *Silva* with much dignity, and sang "Infelice" with considerable pathos. As *Elvira*, Mlle. Torriani used with skill and effect her fresh and pleasant voice....To-morrow "Marta" will be done. M. Capoul, who has recovered from his indisposition, will sing *Lionello*; and Mme. Nilsson, Miss Cary, and Signor Del Puente are to fill the rôles they assumed a few nights ago. Friday, "Gli Ugonotti" will be performed, Mme. Nilsson personating, for the first time here or abroad, *Valentina*. We subjoin the distribution of Meyerbeer's masterwork. It is as follows:

Valentina	Mme. Christine Nilsson
Marguerite	Mlle. Alice Maresi
Urbano	Miss Annie Louise Cary
Raoul De Nangis	Signor Campanini
Count De St. Bris	M. Victor Maurel
Count De Nevers	Signor Del Puente
Marcello	Signor Nannetti

MISCELLANEOUS.

BARNUM'S SHOW.

A new feature will be introduced at Mr. Barnum's great entertainment on Madison avenue this evening. Arrangements have been made with the Western Union Telegraph Company, and an office will be opened in the main pavilion for the purpose of receiving election returns. The figures will be bulletined in a conspicuous place at quite as early an [illegible]

THE LABOR QUESTION.

THE BRICK-LAYERS UNSETTLED—A PROPOSED STRIKE.

Although the events of the past few weeks have been pointing steadily toward an attempt to reduce the price of labor, it was thought that no direct overtures to such an end would be made at once. Yesterday, however, the General Council of the United Order of Brick-layers was in session at the Germania Assembly Rooms, at Seventh avenue and Twenty-fifth street, to receive reports from the various bodies of men who are in favor of a strike. Not more than twenty men were present, and a number of these were not certain that their employers have any intention of carrying the proposed reduction of wages into effect. There are but three bosses who have notified their men that their pay will be reduced, and these had but few men working for them. Their names are Webb, Huston, and Andrews. All others are paying the usual rate of $4 per day of eight hours. The men state that the Master Masons' Union has not power enough to effect the interests of the 2,500 brick-layers resident in this city. The reduction of wages was suggested by two or three bosses who had few or no men working for them, and, according to the brick-layers, they were actuated by prejudice. The circulars issued by the Master Masons' Union to the "bosses" throughout the City met with few reponses, the employers telling their men that they were satisfied to pay the usual rates. The men allege that the employers will not lose by paying the old rate of wages, but, on the contrary, gain considerably, as the price of brick has fallen lately $2 per thousand. The building trade at this time of the year is slack, but there are more contracts on hand this year than for the past four.

THE SHIRT FACTORIES—WOMEN AND GIRLS THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

The sewing women comprise a large part of the population of New-York, and no class perhaps will have to endure and suffer more than this during the Winter season, which has already commenced. Within the past six or eight weeks hundreds of women and young girls, many of whom were entirely dependent upon their own hard labor for support, have been suddenly thrown out of employment, owing to the scarcity of money and the general depression of business in almost every branch of industry. The extensive shirt manufactories in New-York alone have been the means of support to many thousands of employes in this and adjoining cities, each large establishment having given out large quantities of work, and the smaller factories dealing it out proportionately.

In order to form some idea of the number thrown out of employment, a reporter of THE TIMES yesterday visited several shirt manufactories. At S. & M. Davidson's wholesale shirt salesrooms, No. 367 Broadway, where formerly were employed, directly and indirectly, 2,500 persons, the reporter was informed that nearly two-thirds had been temporarily discharged from employment within a few weeks. The firm stated that they had given the foreman of their establishment strict orders to make a distinction in retaining help, and when employes must needs be dismissed to dismiss only those who had not families to support.

M. Hertzog & Co., corner of White street and Broadway, have also employed, directly and indirectly, from 800 to 1,000 sewing women and girls, and have been compelled to discharge about half, and fear they will have to dispense with more unless the times grow brighter very quickly. Most of the large dealers, and smaller manufacturers as well, complain of the exceeding dullness of the times. They have piles of goods and few buyers just now.

Those who have made a living by sewing for hoop-skirt manufactories, clothing, and fancy-goods stores, and by making neckties and other little articles essential for wear, have received less work, and many now get none at all. Messrs. Devlin & Co., Messrs. Carhardt, Whitford & Co., and other large clothing establishments which indirectly give employment to so many hundreds of the weaker sex, in common with other dealers, feel the effect of the panic, and have been obliged to manufacture less and to reduce the number of their employes. Some of the clothiers, however, predict a better season in December, when many of the wholesalers will begin the manufacture of clothing to supply the Spring trade.

ON LONG ISLAND.

Business generally is dull on Long Island. The farmers have gathered their crops, and farm hands are not in demand. John D. Locke & Co., Whitestone tin-ware manufacturers, employ about 200 men. There has been no reduction in wages or hours of labor, nor have there been any discharges, and they hope to get through the Winter without making any. Poppenhausen & Konig, College Point, India-rubber comb manufacturers, employing 650 men, have made no discharges or reduction in wages and hours of labor. Steinway & Son's branch piano manufactory, at Port Morris, employs 100 workmen; no discharges. There is great depression in trade, except with Russia and Germany, which is as brisk as ever. Much difficulty is experienced in making collections in the South and West. O'Hara & Co., boiler-makers, of Long Island City, employ twenty men at present, paying full wages and working full time. They ordinarily employ sixty-five or seventy-five men. They find it difficult to collect money, and the prospect for the Winter is not encouraging. G. Autenreith's Cabinet and Sewing-machine Case Factory, Long Island City, employs about 200 hands. Business was brisk up to last week, when thirty-five men were discharged. The railroads are doing their usual business. On the South-side Road a slight reduction has been made in the number of employes, but business is not materially affected. Ship-building is very dull. Mr. Henry Steers, of Greenpoint, has only about twelve men employed, and does not expect to do much business before Spring. Lawrence & Faulks, Greenpoint, discharged about thirty men last week. The Standard Oil Works, employing 300 men; the Daylight Oil Works, in which 200 hands are employed; Pratt's Oil Works, employing 45 hands; the Oleophene Works, 100 hands; the Brooklyn Oil Works and the Devoe Company's Works, 250 employes; Dobelman's Flint-glass Works, 200 hands; Havemeyer & Brothers' sugar refinery, employing 130 men, have neither of them been affected by the panic, but will probably have to put their men on half time or discharge a number of them if the present dullness continues.

WAGES AND LABOR.

Some additional published details concerning manufacturing operations in New-Haven, Conn., furnish the following: Harmon, Baldwin & Foy are now running five hours a day. Mallory, Wheeler & Co.'s lock shop is in operation every day, although somewhat reduced in force employed. Atwater's pipe works have plenty of work. The Whitneyville armory is running full time, with a large force. The New-Haven Folding Chair Company is running eight hours a day. The large key manufactory of Kellogg & Ives has made several heavy shipments recently, and has orders ahead for all they can do until the 1st of December.

Goodyear's Globe Company, at Naugatuck, has decided to cut down the wages of their employes, or to work them on three-quarters time. The Connecticut Cutlery Company is resuming on half time. The Tuttle and Whitemore Iron-works have discharged a large number of their workmen, and the Union Knife Company have not paid their men in full for a long time. The New-Haven *Palladium* says of other Connecticut manufacturers: "In Middletown the extensive manufactory of Messrs. W. & B. Douglass is running only three days each week. So far as known there has been no extensive change in the hours of labor or in the force employed in other manufactories very recently, and all are supposed to be in a sound condition. Business in East Hampton is dull. D. B. Niles & Son have stopped work. Veazey & White have but seven men at work. The East Hampton Bell Company and the Gong Bell Company will stop soon. Bevin, Brothers & Co. have stopped one of their fires, and have paid their men for the last quarter, one-half due them, which is better than some other firms are able to do. The coffin-trimming business is near a stand-still. The Dunham Manufacturing Company of Willimantic commenced running on half time last Monday, and there are no rumors of other changes at present. All the other companies are running full time, as usual. The Plymouth clock shops have not been running since Saturday, Oct. 18, and it is said are closed for a period of two weeks. On the 20th [illegible] Plymouth, was commenced on the eight-hour system. In Thomaston, the clock shops have shut down for two weeks; the Plume & Atwood Company are running eight hours; the Woolen Company will not immediately rebuild their burned factory. In Wallingford, the Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co. and the Britannia works are running full time, and have as many orders as they care to fill. A new manufacturing establishment has started up in Milton under the name of the Ætna Shear Company. They employ about twenty hands, and expect soon to employ more. The Shear shop has resumed work. The cotton manufactories of A. B. Fenner, in Plainfield, are now running but half time, and the chances are that there will be no change for the better this Winter. The Stonington Jewelry Company have not reduced their working force, although employed on articles of luxury. The Adams Nickel-plating Company, of South Windham, have increased their facilities, owing to a press of work. In Wolcottville, the Hook and Eye Company and the brass mill are running on half time. The Winslow Williams Mill, at Yantic, is running on half time. In New-Milford, fifty hands have been discharged from the button factory. In West Norfolk, the silk mill is still running. Pitkin Bros. & Co.'s iron works, at Hartford, are running full time."

The Rochester *Express* gives the results of examinations at leading manufactories in the different branches of trade in that city. It says that with the clothing houses, trade began to drop off much earlier than usual, and most of the houses have already discharged some if not a majority of their hands. Orders are, on the whole, very light, and collections very slow. Most of the firms report that until the recent panic, or a short time afterward, it was one of the best seasons for trade they had ever experienced. One firm, which employs between 500 and 600 hands, reported that they had discharged two-thirds of them, and the remainder were running four days a week. Where they usually employed from twenty to twenty-five cutters, they are now giving employment to only five. Another large firm reported that they were running with half their usual force on half time, and this is about a fair statement in reference to nearly all. The manufacture of clothing for the Spring trade, which usually commences in December, will be, most of the firms think, delayed until January, or later. It is probable that a reduction of wages about ten per cent. will be made by the manufacturers in Rochester. The manufacture of boots and shoes has, perhaps, been more affected than any other leading manufacture in the city. Trade is unusually dull. Pancost & Sage are the only firm who have not discharged any of their help, nor is it likely that they will. It is the trade in fine goods which seems to be the most affected. It is probable a reduction of wages will be made during the coming Winter, in order to enable the employers to compete with Syracuse, Utica, and Albany, in the Spring trade. A very large number of machinists are out of work, orders having fallen off very rapidly, and collections being made very slowly by nearly all the machinery-making firms. Most of the employers are of the opinion that they will be compelled to reduce wages. D. R. Barton & Co., manufacturers of edge tools, who employ about 200 men, are running on three-quarters time, but have not discharged any of their men. Woodbury, Booth & Co., the engine-makers, report trade as being dull, but have not yet discharged any of their men. Their machine shop is only running eight hours a day, however, and it is quite probable they will be compelled to reduce their force soon. Tompkins, another large manufacturer, reports that he is running with half his usual force. The Kidd Iron Works are also running with half their usual force. The furniture trade, which is also one of the most important in Rochester, has been more or less affected by the panic. The leading manufacturers report that orders are coming in as freely as ever, but that they find collections rather slow.

THE SPRAGUES.

PROSPECTS FOR THE ADOPTION OF A TRUSTEESHIP—THE BANKS—ILLNESS OF SENATOR SPRAGUE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 3.—The meeting of the creditors of the Spragues is called for Thursday forenoon in the Horse Guards Hall in this city, and until that time nothing, of course, will be done to change the situation. The action of the creditors is awaited with considerable interest and concern by many, though all outward signs of excitement are absent. The banks depend upon a favorable result, and are naturally anxious about their deposits. Many vexed questions, legal and commercial, are arising, which may embarrass the efforts for settlement, and great as is the desire to avoid bankruptcy, it is asserted by those conversant, that an increasing number profess to see no other issue of the difficulties. The members of the Sprague Corporation are still understood, however, to be willing to adopt any reasonable conditions of trusteeship that the creditors may deem necessary for their security, and all parties appear disposed to labor for this end, having not alone for the house, but for the crowd of employes as well, who unless some arrangement is made to continue the business, must spend the coming hard Winter in idleness, and at a severe and to many overwhelming loss.

The savings banks are taking no deposits and paying none, but are not closed. No action has been taken relative to them, and probably none will be until the determination of the pending negotiations concerning the future of the firm. It is thought, probably, that the Franklin Institution for Savings will resume business under a new direction, which will insure the confidence of the people, but the prospect of thr Cranston Savings Bank is not quite so hopeful. Its resumption and value of deposits depending upon the result in the Sprague affairs. The Associated Bank agreement to sustain the First, Second, and Globe National Banks is very fortunate, for in the First the city largely keeps its deposits. The result of the creditors' meeting will be simply this: "If the plan proposed is adopted, the bonds will come out well and the mills here continue to run, but should they be rejeceed, bankruptcy will follow, with a failure af the banks and loss to depositors, the shutting down of the mills and throwing out of employment 12,000 persons."

Senator Sprague is lying ill at his residence in this city, but not seriously.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, has appointed Thursday, Nov. 27, as a day of thanksgiving.

Mr. A. S. Abell, proprietor of the Baltimore *Sun*, returned from Europe yesterday morning.

The President has recognized Herman Rudolpho Yang as Consul of Venezuela at New-York.

Wm. Lee and Charles Holden were arrested in Warren, R. I., yesterday, for robbing Wm. Armington of $500.

The Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention adjourned yesterday at Philadelphia, to meet in Harrisburg, Dec. 27.

The schooner James Parker, from Pawtucket, for New-York, lost her mainmast in a squall on Sunday, and put into Bristol.

The International Bridge, at Fort Erie, Canada, was formally opened for traffic yesterday. Several passenger and freight trains crossed.

One of the offices of the Eastern Railroad Depot in Boston, Mass., was robbed Sunday of $1,200 worth of way-station tickets.

Prof. Lays' balloon that went up with its passengers in San Francisco on Saturday, was found yesterday in San Pablo Bay, near Vallejo.

Justus Morris was yesterday nominated as an independent candidate for Mayor of Elizabeth, N. J. There are now three candidates in the field.

Mr. Smith, Inspector General of Steam-boats, left Washington last night for New-York to witness the experiments upon boiler-iron and boilers at Sandy Hook.

The Board of Directors of the Concord and Claremont Railroad, New-Hampshire, organized yesterday, by electing Onslow Stearn, of Concord, President, and Josiah Minot, of Concord, Treasurer.

The commissions of Benj. Winnie, as Postmaster at Carson City, Nevada; Henry H. Howe, Postmaster at Ithaca, N. Y., and James R. Angel, Postmaster at Union Springs, N. Y., have been signed.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, at Hannibal, Mo., yesterday, 84,000 shares were represented. Messrs. John B. Drake, of Chicago; Charles C. Low, and J. Pack- [illegible]

THE MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

GENERAL LACK OF INTEREST—SUMMARY OF THE SITUATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—Although the annual election in this State occurs to-morrow, there is absolutely no interest manifested in the contest by either party. The only lively element in the campaign was thrown out by the action of the Republican Convention at Worcester, and since last September the only political work that has been done consists solely of the selection of the necessary candidates for county officers and the Legislature. The death of Hon. Wm. Whiting caused a vacancy in the Third Congressional District, which will be filled by the election of Hon. Henry L. Pierce, the present Mayor of this city, the Democrats being so demoralized in his district that they have put no candidate in the field to oppose him. The vote for Governor will be very light, indeed, but Gov. Washburn will undoubtedly receive a relatively good majority. As a sort of forlorn hope the Democrats made a public demonstration in Worcester last Friday night, Mr. Gaston, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and Mr. Tarbox, his associate on the ticket, attacking the Prohibitory law with considerable vigor, and promising its repeal in case they should be elected. It is doubtful, however, if the next Legislature disturbs the present laws regulating the sale of liquors, although the cities, and a few towns generally wished them repealed. The sentiment of the country districts is overwhelmingly in favor of prohibition, and the election of a Senate favorable to the continuance of our present rather unsatisfactory condition is well-nigh certain. The Hoosac Tunnel question is the most important with which the new Legislature will have to deal. On the line of the railroads engaged in the contest for the control of the tunnel, Senators and Representatives have been largely chosen with reference to their position on this question. In certain districts there will be local contests of some interest. In this county, a Register of Probate is to be elected for a term of five years, and Gen. Guiney, the Democratic candidate and the present incumbent, has sufficient strength among the Republicans to make the election extremely doubtful. His opponent is Col. W. S. King, formerly an Internal Revenue Assessor, who resigned on account of some alleged malfeasance which his friends say has since been satisfactorily explained. But these stories will cause many Republicans to scratch his name, as they did when he ran against Gen. Guiney, two years ago, for the unexpired term of the late Register, Brown. In the Second Middlesex Senatorial District, Gen. Banks is running as an independent candidate, and the vote between him and Mr. Copeland, Republican, is likely to be close. In the Fifth Suffolk Senatorial District, Mr. Jonathan A. Lane is running as an independent citizens' candidate against Mr. John L. Stevenson, a well-known liquor-dealer of this city, who received the nominations of both parties, and the contest is an animated and not very good-natured one. The second Suffolk and the first Norfolk Senatorial Districts are also doubtful. The Republicans of Worcester opposed the nomination of Mayor Geo. F. Verry, for Senator, because he was a Butler man, and the Democrats thereupon nominated and may elect him. In Springfield, the Butler proclivities of Capt. C. C. Warriner, the Republican candidate for Senator, threaten to give the election to Mr. E. H. Lathrop. There are independent Senatorial candidates in the Hampshire, Franklin, First Middlesex, and Second Bristol Districts, and the usual number of representation contests of little general interest. The Ten-hour Party has a State ticket in the field, with Gen. H. K. Oliver, of Salem, at its head; and the names of prohibitory candidates for State officers will be reported at the polls. The only convention held by the Temperance Party was at Milford, where the self-elected delegates nominated Francis Fisher, of South Borough, for Senator in the Second Worcester District. The complexion of the Legislature will not be greatly changed from last year, and this general willingness to let affairs go on in the old way explains the unusual lack of interest in the election.

THE CHICAGO ELECTION—A HOT CONTEST ANTICIPATED.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 3.—The city election to-morrow is the absorbing topic in all circles here, and is likely to be one of the most hotly-contested ever held in this city. The Board of Trade will adjourn over from 1 o'clock P. M. to-morrow until Wednesday, and none of the courts will be in session. Donald McKay, a deputy in the office of the Clerk of the Criminal Court, was arrested to-day, taken before United States Commissioner Hayne, and held to bail in $5,000 for fraudulently issuing naturalization papers.

YELLOW FEVER.

ACTING MAYOR CICALLA'S CASE IN MEMPHIS—MORTUARY REPORT.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 3.—The Cicalla scandal is the all-absorbing topic of conversation. The public feeling is most intense, and the expressions of indignation very bitter. Cicalla refuses to make any statement to the reporters of the city press, but promises to give a full statement of the affair, showing that he meant no harm.

The mortuary report for the past twenty-four hours ending at noonday, show four yellow-fever deaths and five from other causes. There is no official report of new cases, but private sources give the number as seven. The weather this morning is very changeable.

LATEST MORTUARY REPORT FROM MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 3.—The mortuary report for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock P. M. shows that there were five deaths from yellow fever and seven from other causes. Two of the deaths from yellow fever occurred at the City Hospital and three at the Poor-house.

QUARANTINE AT SELMA REMOVED.

SELMA, Ala., Nov. 3.—Quarantine restrictions against all points are removed.

THE MEMPHIS BALE OF COTTON.

The bale of cotton, which is and has been on its travels in aid of the sufferers from yellow fever in Memphis, arrived yesterday at the Produce Exchange. It is understood that the bale realized $1,500 in Memphis, $90 in St. Louis, and $2,030 in Cincinnati. At first it was a matter of conjecture what should be done with it in New-York, but finally it was decided to appoint Messrs. J. W. McCulloch, J. M. Requa, and F. W. Albert, a committee of three to dispose of it. The plan adopted is to solicit during the remainder of the week $1 subscriptions, and then decide in some manner which of the subscribers shall be the possessor of the bale. It is thus expected that a respectable sum of money can be raised in addition to the $1,220 already sent on from the Produce Exchange. The winner will then send the bale on to Boston for similar disposition, before finally shipping it to England.

AID FOR THE SICK.

At a meeting of the clergy and laity of this City, held at the call of Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Bishop of New-York, on Monday, Oct. 27, at Trinity Chapel, the undersigned were appointed a committee to solicit, receive, and forward contributions from the churchmen of New-York and others, in aid of the sufferers in Memphis, and more especially of those belonging to our own household of faith. They now announce the fact of their appointment and organization, and ask of their brethren a prompt and generous response to the present appeal. Contributions may be sent to any member of the committee, or directly to the Treasurer, Edwin Young, Esq., of Pott, Young & Co., Cooper Union, New-York. Morgan Dix, No. 27 West Twenty-fifth street; Alfred B. Beach, No. 346 West Twentieth street; J. H. Rylance, No. 11 Livingston place; Edwin Young, Cooper Union; George M. Miller; Samuel D. Tompkins, No. 1 West Forty sixth street.

At each polling-place in Brooklyn to-day boxes will be placed for the reception of subscriptions in aid of the Memphis sufferers.

A WOMAN HUGGED TO DEATH BY A BEAR.

Yesterday morning an Italian named Batocini passed through East Newark with his wife, a young woman about twenty-five years old. He led a performing bear by a ring through its nose. When he arrived on the meadows, about half a mile out of the town, he tied the bear to an iron pipe and left him in charge of his wife, while he went to New-York on business. On returning, about 2:30 o'clock, he found the mangled remains of his wife: nearly every bone [illegible] from her body, and the bear had managed to get some of the clothing through its muzzle, but could not bite her body. Dr. F. Squier was notified, and had the remains sent to the dead-house of M. Starr. They will be buried to-day, an inquest being deemed unnecessary.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4—1 A. M.—The north western storm-centre is now on Lake Superior. The highest barometer is in Virginia! South-westerly winds and partly cloudy weather prevail in the North-west and upper lake region. South-easterly winds and clear weather on the lower lakes. Light variable winds and clear weather in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee. Cloudy weather and north-easterly winds in the Southern States, with light rain on the western gulf. North-westerly winds and clear weather in the Eastern and Middle States.

PROBABILITIES.

The storm centre on Lake Superior will move eastward rapidly.

For the North-west and upper lake region south-westerly winds and partly cloudy weather, followed by brisk north-westerly winds, occasional rain, and low temperature.

For the lower lakes, winds backing to south-easterly, falling barometer, and partly cloudy weather.

For the Middle States and New-England, north-westerly to north-easterly winds rising temperature, and generally clear weather.

For the South Atlantic States, north-westerly winds, cloudy and clearing weather.

For the Gulf States, easterly winds, cloudy weather, and occasional rain near the western gulf coast.

MORE TRUE THAN POLITE.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

Mr. Thos. Nast having succeeded in driving his jokes into the obstinate Scotch cerebellum of the *Herald*, Mr. Bennett's intellectual immigrants are doing their level best to show how keenly they feel his assaults. The childish method employed by what Mr. Bennett, with a very un-Caledonian sense of humor, calls his newspaper, to get even with Mr. Nast, is very characteristic. The semi-intellectual Europeans in his service are writing inexpressibly dreary letters to themselves, in which they endeavor to convey the impression that Mr. Nast is in indigent circumstances. If Mr. Nast be as poor financially as the poverty of wit of most of his victims, he is indeed in a pitiable case. The *Herald* was never so imbecile or so worthless, or so calculated to make Americans blush for their press, as it is at present. Unless the "young man" return speedily, he will find that all the "old man's" labors have borne only fruit of ashes and bitterness. The sole Satanic quality of the *Herald* nowadays is its infernal stupidity.

At a meeting of the Bar Association of the City of New-York, held on the 14th day of October, 1873, the following resolution was adopted and ordered published:

"*Resolved*, That this association earnestly recommends to the people of the State of New-York the adoption of the Constitutional amendments to be submitted at the ensuing November election, providing that Judges shall be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate."

WM. M. EVARTS, President.

A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.—*Advertisement.*

United States Senator, 6 Feet 4.

Had a tooth extracted at Dr. Colton's, No. 19 Cooper Institute, and wrote on the scroll, after his name: "It is worth a trip of 900 miles to have a tooth, such as mine, extracted without pain."—*Advertisement.*

All diseases of bladder, kidneys, and urinary organs speedily cured by Kearney's Buchu. One bottle is worth more than all other buchus combined. Depot, No. 104 Duane st. Sold by druggists everywhere.—*Advertisement.*

The Filthy and Infectious "Sponge Pad" Truss has yielded to the Elastic Truss, at No. 683 Broadway, which holds the rupture comfortably till permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

The "Elastic Truss," sold at Pomeroy's, No. 744 Broadway, for $3 is warranted to be the best ever made.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Florimel,

AN EXQUISITE HANDKERCHIEF PERFUME.

Sold by all Druggists.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Helmbold's Buchu—The only extract of that wonderful curative shrub that contains its full virtues, is still considered the true specific for Kidney Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Calculus, Dropsy, and those obscure diseases that undermine life and rob it of enjoyment. Dr. HELMBOLD, who spent a fortune in making his discovery known, has lived to see it indorsed by the physicians and people of two continents. Remember that it is HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT that cures when all others fail.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.

WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.

We have no branch offices.

Trees and Plants.

S. B. PARSONS & SONS, FLUSHING, N. Y.

MARRIED.

DUSENBERY—DE WITT.—In Jersey City, N. J., Thursday evening, Oct. 30, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Edward W. French, J. W. DUSENBERY to MARY DE WITT, all of Jersey City.

GILLETTE—WHITE.—On Tuesday, Oct. 28, by Rev. Bishop Jaynes, FRANK M. GILLETTE to SADIE M., daughter of C. T. White; all of this City.

MARRENNER—HONEYWELL.—On Sunday, Nov. 2, by Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., JAMES H. H. MARRENNER and Mrs. IOENE M. HONEYWELL. No cards.

MOORHOUSE—BOGART.—On Oct. 30, at Elkhorn, Wis., in St. John's Church, by Rev. E. H. Rudd, Jr., ABRAM MOORHOUSE to LIZZIE, daughter of Orlando M. Bogart, of this City. No cards.

WALKER—STARR.—On Saturday, Nov. 1, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth, HAMILTON WALKER, M. D., to Miss PERRE, daughter of Hon. Geo. Starr. No cards.

WHEELOCK—HALLET.—On Monday, Nov. 3, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, Dr. GEO. G. WHEELOCK to ALICE T. HALLET, daughter of the late Wm. Hawxhurst Townsend, all of this City.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

DIED.

BURT.—Suddenly, at Warwick, N. Y., on Friday, Oct. 31, THOMAS A., son of Belden Burt.

Funeral services will take place at the Reformed Dutch Church, on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock.

CORWINE.—At New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y., on Nov. 3, 1873, KATE RINGGOLD, daughter of Amos B. and Caroline A. Corwine, in the 16th year of her age.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her parents on Wednesday, Nov. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at the New-Rochelle Depot on the arrival of the 12 M. train from New-York.

☞ Washington, Providence, R. I., Cincinnati, and Panama papers please copy.

CRAWFORD.—On Sunday, Nov. 2, 1873, in this City, MARIAN CURTIS, wife of Gilbert Holmes Crawford, of this City.

Funeral on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 4, at 4 o'clock, at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, corner 4th av. and 22d st. Remains will be taken to Chelsea, Mass., for interment.

EARLE.—At his residence, at Red Bank, N. J., on Nov. 3, 1873, LAWRENCE EARLE.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, Nov. 6, at 1:30 o'clock P. M. A boat, connecting with the New-Jersey Southern Railroad, leaves pier foot of Murray st. at 9:30 A. M., reaching Red Bank at 12:08 P. M., and returns next morning at 7:03. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

FLETCHER.—In Brooklyn, Nov. 2, JOHN ROY, son of Walter and Martha A. Fletcher, aged 9 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 161 Prospect place, between Carlton and Vanderbilt avs., at 2 o'clock, on Tuesday, Nov. 4.

HOWE.—On Monday, Nov. 3, J. HOWE.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 235 Madison av., on Wednesday, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Trenton, N. Y.

KELLOGG.—At Lawrence, Kan., Oct. 29, EDITH CORNELIA, only daughter of Rev. D. O. Kellogg, Jr., aged 9 years.

KINGSBURY.—At Washington Heights, N. Y., on Sunday, Nov. 2, 1873, SOPHIA HOWARD, wife of Rev. Howard Kingsbury, of Newark, Ohio, and eldest daughter of Stephen H. Thayer, of this City.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, without further notice, at the house of her father, 155th st., near St. Nicholas av., on Wednesday, Nov. 5, at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on the arrival of the 9:55 train from the City, and the 10:42 train from Yonkers.

LABAU.—On Saturday, Nov. 1, 1873, N. BERGASSE LABAU, son of Mrs. Albert G. Thorp, in the 53d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, Nov. 4, at 11 o'clock, from the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of 4th av. and 22d st. Trains will leave Grand Central Depot at 12:30 o'clock for Woodlawn.

MARSEILLES.—On Monday, Nov. 3, Mrs. MARY A., widow of John Marseilles.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her son, Joseph V. Marseilles, are invited to attend the funeral, Thursday, Nov. 6, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 33 Vandam st.

MERCHANT.—At Newark, N. J., on the 3d inst., CHARLES MERCHANT.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 76 Columbia st., Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 6, at 1 o'clock P. M.

[illegible] VICTORINE, infant daughter of John D. and Maria E. Negus, aged 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 391 Grand av., on Tuesday at 2:30 P. M.

NEWTON.—In Newark, Ohio, Saturday, Nov. 1, MARGARET W., daughter of the late Isaac and Margaret Newton.

Her remains will be interred in Greenfield, Mass.

ODELL.—Suddenly, on Sunday evening, Nov. 2, Harriet, wife of O. S. Odell.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Highland Falls, on the Hudson, on Tuesday, the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock.

OXER.—In Harlem, on Sunday morning, Nov. 2, of typhoid fever, WILLIAM R., son of John and Mary Oxer, in the 31st year of his age.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, Lexington av., between 120th and 121st sts., on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 4, at 3 o'clock. His relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend.

SMITH.—At Orange, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 2, 1873, ALICE REED, wife of Albert D. Smith, and only daughter of Josiah B. and Mary E. Reed, aged 27 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of O. S. Carter, Esq., Main st., Orange, at 2:15 P. M. on Wednesday, Nov. 5. Train from foot of Barclay st., 1:10 P. M.

UNDERHILL.—In this City, on Seventh Day, Eleventh Month, 1st inst., WM. A. UNDERHILL, of Croton Point, in the 70th year of his age.

The funeral will take place Fourth Day, the 5th inst., at 11 A. M., at Friends' Meeting-house, Croton. Carriages will meet 9:10 train from Grand Central Depot.

POLITICAL.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

AN APPEAL TO THE REPUBLICANS OF THE SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Republican Assembly Convention of the Sixteenth Assembly District failed to make a nomination through the corrupt bargain of Michael Cregan, a candidate for Coroner, and Nicholas Horton, the Apollo Hall candidate for Assembly, and I, as one of the convention, tried my best to nominate a good Republican, but, being in the minority, I failed. The bargain that is made is to run Nicholas Horton's tickets out of the Republican booths, while we have a good, tried, and true Republican, nominated by three independent organizations, JOSEPH B. VARNUM, a gentleman and a lawyer, well known to the respectable citizens of the Sixteenth Assembly District, and, as a member of the Republican Assembly Convention of the Sixteenth Assembly District, I heartily indorse him. Republicans, look well to your tickets, and see that you are voting for Joseph B. Varnum, Republican, instead of Nicholas Horton, Democrat.

SIMON F. CUMMINGS, No. 309 East 23d st.,
A member of the Republican Assembly Convention of the Sixteenth Assembly District.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

We, the undersigned electors and tax-payers of the Eleventh Assembly District, recommend to our fellow-electors of said district for their support for the office of member of the Assembly,

MR. OLIVER P. BUEL.

Mr. BUEL is a lawyer of this City, a resident of our district, and a gentleman of ability and integrity, and we earnestly urge the electors to give him their support, irrespective of party. By a united effort of those in favor of a good and economical Government of this City, he can be elected.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1873.

JOHN T. AGNEW, EZRA WHITE, WM. P. PRENTICE, SIMON STERN, EWEN McINTYRE, WILLIAM R. RIDER, JOHN K. PORTER, A. R. McDONOUGH, E. H. LUDLOW, DAVID R. WILLIAMSON, P. VAN ZANDT LANE, EUGENE CRUGER, HENRY E. KNOX.

Indorsed by
COUNCIL OF POLITICAL REFORM,
LIBERAL REPUBLICANS,
DEMOCRATIC UNION,
GERMAN REFORM ASSOCIATION.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION,
FOR SENATOR,
JOHN F. HENRY,
THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
(BROOKLYN.)

REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC REFORM NOMINATIONS.
For Judge of the Superior Court,
ISAAC DAYTON.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION
FOR MAYOR
OF BROOKLYN,
JOHN W. HUNTER.
Indorsed by the REFORM, LIBERAL, INDEPENDENT, NATIONAL, and GERMAN ORGANIZATIONS.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
ONLY REFORM CANDIDATE
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH B. VARNUM.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, bounded by 7th and 14th sts., 4th av. and Avenue B.
REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
FOR SENATOR,
GEORGE HENCKEN, Jr.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
CARL SCHWEDLER.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Judge of the Superior Court,
CLAUDIUS L. MONELL,
Indorsed by the Council of Political Reform, the German Reform Association, and the Liberal Republicans.

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE.
REGULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN AND REFORM NOMINATION.
FOR SHERIFF,
WILLIAM C. CONNER,
Type-founder.
Indorsed by the best men of all parties and professions.

EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
Twelfth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second Wards.
REGULAR AND ONLY REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Senator,
WALTER S. PINCKNEY.
Indorsed by the Council of Political Reform.

UNITED REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.—Sixth Senatorial District.
FOR SENATOR,
GEORGE HENCKEN, Jr.,
PORK-PACKER.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Justice of Marine Court,
DAVID McADAM.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Regular Republican Nomination.
For Member of Assembly,
WILLIAM S. MURRAY.

ANTI-TAMMANY.
REPUBLICAN AND APOLLO HALL NOMINATION.
FOR COUNTY CLERK,
JACOB M. PATTERSON, Jr.

EIGHTH, NINTH, FIFTEENTH, AND SIXTEENTH WARDS—Fifth Senate District.
FOR SENATOR,
JAMES W. BOOTH.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR SENATOR SEVENTH DISTRICT,
18th, 20th, and 21st Wards,
JAMES EVERARD.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT
REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Member of Assembly,
WILLIAM HAW, Jr.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT,
BERNARD BIGLIN.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT
REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Member of Assembly,
KNOX McAFEE.

COUNCIL OF REFORM. GERMAN REFORM.
German citizens' and independent nomination.
For Assembly, Fifteenth District,
JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL.

REPUBLICAN AND ONLY REFORM CANDIDATE
FOR ASSEMBLY—SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT,
(40th to 55th sts., 6th av. to North River.)
CLARK F. WHITTEMORE.

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE.
FOR STATE SENATOR—7TH DISTRICT,
18th, 20th, and 21st Wards.
THOMAS A. LEDWITH.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.
For Assembly, Fifteenth District,
ALEXANDER FREAR.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Senator Seventh Senatorial District,
JAMES EVERARD.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR ASSEMBLY, NINTH DISTRICT,
GEORGE B. DEANE, Jr.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
Vote for Ruffianism and Arrogance,
JACOB A. GROSS.
For Honesty—GEORGE HENKEN, JR.
GEO. HERRING, President and Secretary.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN AND REFORM NOMINATION.—For Member of Assembly—Seventh Assembly District—GEORGE W. CLARKE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. S. S. FITCH'S RUPTURE [illegible] the very best in use, being neat, clean, durable, and cheap; 60,000 already sold. Office, No. 714 Broadway, New-York. Send for pamphlet.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. [illegible]

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Monday, Nov. 3, under a Supreme Court decree in foreclosure, Gifford R. Hart, Esq., Referee, D. M. Seaman sold a four-story brick house and plot of land, containing about two City lots, situate on East Forty-first street, south side, 175 feet east of Lexington avenue, for $15,650, the purchaser being Mr. Clarkson Crolius, for, it was understood, the Metropolitan Savings Bank, plaintiff in the legal action. The plot has a front on the street of 23.3 feet by a depth of 122.6 feet, the rear being irregular. The property was sold very cheap. James M. Miller also sold, under a Supreme Court order in foreclosure, R. C. Beamish, Esq., Referee, a two-story frame house with lot, 20 by 70, located on First avenue, west side, 60 feet north of Sixty-first street, for $4,200, to Thomas McNamara. No other business was transacted. The attendance at the Exchange was quite large, and some interest was manifested in the auction. To-day being election and a legal holiday, the Exchange will be closed.

Hollingbourne, at Scarborough, on the Hudson, the estate of the late Jas. Bourman, has been sold to Mr. Alvin J. Johnson, of this City, by Howland & Brandreth, real estate agents at Sing Sing.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

Since our last weekly report plans for new buildings have been submitted, and unsafe buildings reported, at the Department, No. 2 Fourth avenue, W. W. Adams, Superintendent, as follows:

New Buildings.

West Sixteenth street, No. 324, one brick tenement building, five stories, 25 by 36; Jane Bier, owner.

Second avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Sixty-third street, one brick second-class store, two stories, 24.7 by 50; McKeever & McGrath, owners.

Third avenue, rear, No. 2,284, one brick smoke-house, one story, 6 by 8; G. W. Seabold, owner.

Mulberry street, No. 145, one brick factory, six stories, 50 by 64; Thomas Raven, owner.

Carmine street, No. 39, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 75; George Reckhardt, owner.

West Thirty-third street, west side, 50 feet west of Eleventh avenue, one brick second-class store, two stories, 40 by 75; L. S. Bowman, owner.

Third avenue, south-east corner of Sixty-first street, one brick and brown-stone store and tenement, five stories, 21.5 by 70; Ignatius Ress, owner.

Third avenue, east side, 21 feet south of Sixty-first street, one brick and brown-stone store and tenement, five stories, 19.6 by 58; Ignatius Ress, owner.

Sixty-first street, south side, 70 feet east of Third avenue, one brown-stone first-class dwelling, four stories, 17 by 50; Ignatius Ress, owner.

Seventy-sixth street, south side, 150 feet east of Third avenue, seven brick and brown-stone tenements, each five stories, 25 by 62; Ignatius Ress, owner.

West Thirty-ninth street, Nos. 320, 322, and 324, one brick ice-house, four stories, 69 by 43; A. Finch, owner.

Ludlow street, north-west corner of Rivington street, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25.9 by 61; Wm. L. Schuetske, owner.

Total number of buildings, eighteen; enumerated cost, $202,100.

Unsafe Buildings.

No. 136 Crosby street, unsafe front wall; Laurence R. Lynch, owner.

No. 186 Bowery, unsafe chimneys; John Gable, owner.

No. 31 Renwick street, rear, unsafe walls; Calvin Stevens, owner.

No. 141 Varick street, unsafe chimneys; John L. Shaw, owner.

No. 35 Clarkson street, rear, unsafe wall; Henry Stillman, owner.

No. 59 Madison street, unsafe chimneys; Ellen M. Rooney, owner.

No. 161 Duane street, unsafe west and rear walls; T. C. R. Vidal, owner.

No. 231 Bowery, rear, unsafe chimneys; Keyser estate, owner.

No. 231 Bowery, extreme rear, unsafe chimneys; Keyser estate, owner.

Building south side One Hundred and Thirteenth street, 443 feet west of Avenue A, unsafe walls; Geo. Green, owner.

No. 312 East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, unsafe walls; S. B. Westervelt, owner.

No. 314 East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, unsafe walls; Samuel Schuster, owner.

No. 165 Lewis street, unsafe rear stoop; William Phillips, owner.

No. 38 Catharine street, unsafe front wall; R. R. Crosby, owner.

No. 96 Charles street, rear, unsafe rear and side walls; Fire Department, owner.

No. 304 Greenwich street, unsafe floors; R. F. Fraser, owner.

No. 50 Stanton street, unsafe chimneys; William F. Warner, owner.

No. 110 Eldridge street, unsafe chimneys; J. and W. Shrady, agents.

Building east side Clinton street, 90 feet north of Henry street, unsafe front wall; Edward Scully, owner.

No. 103 West Broadway, unsafe front wall; F. Aufanger, owner.

No. 43 Delancey street, unsafe chimneys; Mrs. A. Rigg, owner.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY NOV. 3.

NEW-YORK.

By E. M. Seaman.

1 four-story brick tenement-house and plot, East 41st st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Lexington av.; plot 23.3x122.6, rear irregular, containing about 2 City lots	$15,650
By James M. Miller.	
1 two-story frame house and lot, 1st av., w. s., 60 ft. n. of 61st st.; lot 20x70	4,200

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Nov. 1.

Bethune st., s. s., 207 feet e. of Washington st., 22x79.3; also lot adjoining above on s. e. corner, 79.3 ft. e. of Bethune st., 27.6x28x5.2, gore ½ part	$1,587
Same property, ½ part	3,175
Christie st., w. s., 81.1 ft. n. of Hester st., 25x80	25,000
Division st., n. s. corner Orchard st., 52.5x36	25,000
East Washington place, n. s., 25 ft. e. of Greene st., 25x100	30,000
Henry st., s. s., 156.7 ft. w. of Jefferson st., 26.1x100	6,500
Madison st., s. s., 22.6 ft. e. of Jefferson st., 21.1x80	10,000
Mangin st., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Broome st., 25x100; Mangin st., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Delancey st., 25x100	16,000
Mott st., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Spring st., 25x94	31,000
Orchard st., e. s., 187.6 ft. n. of Grand st., 25x87.6	35,000
Rutgers place, s. w. corner Clinton st., 83.2x72.1	35,000
Wall st., s. e. corner Water st., 65.1x39.9, ½ part	69,000
Washington st., No. 199, 24.7x88.6	42,500
2d st., southerly corner Avenue B, 45.3x100	7,000
10th st., n. s., 25x92.3, 12-18 part	20,667
22d st., n. s., 308.4 ft. w. of 6th av., 16.8x98.9	17,000
24th st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x98.9	12,000
24th st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x98.9	12,000
29th st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x98.9	13,000
30th st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 8th av., 25x98.9	12,000
36th st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d av., 22.6x98.9	13,000
37th st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 7th av., 25x100	23,000
37th st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x98.9	9,668
42d st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d av., 16.8x100.5	10,500
42d st., n. s., 216.8 ft. e. of 2d av., 16.8x100	11,000
42d st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d av., 16.8x100.5	11,000
44th st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d av., 50x100.5	14,000
46th st., n. s., 287.6 ft. e. of 7th av., 18.9x100.5; 46th st., n. s., 306.3 ft. e. of 7th av., 18.9x100.5	30,000
52d st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x100.5	18,000
56th st., s. s., 16.8 ft. e. of 9th av., 16.8x100.5	20,500
57th st., s. s., 133.10 ft. e. of 9th av., 16.8x100.5	30,000
59th st., n. s., 100.6 ft. e. of 8th av., 22x100.5	30,000
125th st., s. s., 451.8 ft. w. of 5th av., 20.10x100.10	17,500
Sherman av., n. e. corner Academy st., 50x100	4,200
2d av., w. s., 60.5 ft. s. of 59th st., 20x65	12,500
2d av. n. w. corner 47th st., 53.2x62.6x10	32,000
9th av., e. s., 51.10 ft. n. of 30th st., 18.6x60.10; also, lot adjoining on rear, 74.1 ft. n. of 30th st., and 60.10 ft. e. of 9th av., 6.3x39.2	13,250
LEASES RECORDED.	
University place, No. 79, 2½ years, per year	$2,600
South 5th av., No. 87, 3½ years, per year	1,700

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN ON CENtral Railroad, New-Jersey, desirable property at West Elizabeth, five minutes from station, house and lot; two story and Mansard roof, with twelve rooms, well and cistern, water-pumps in kitchen; bath-room; cellar under whole house; lot 50x170. Terms to suit purchaser; but little cash wanted. Address OWNER, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—SOME OF THE MOST VALUABLE property in the City of Washington, as well as in the District of Columbia. Address S. BLAGDEN, No. 43 Wall st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF FINE FARMS AND villa residences at Sing Sing and Scarborough; also several farms to exchange. HOWLAND & BRANDRETH, Real Estate Agents, Sing Sing, N. Y.

TO LET—FURNISHED BROWN-STONE HOUSE IN excellent location, very cheap, owner (bachelor) reserving three rooms; a small private family of adults only desired. Apply at No. 102 West 24th st., 2 to 4 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET—PLEASANTLY LOCAted, near Brick Church Station-house, with fourteen rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with all modern conveniences. F. M. BURNET, No. 49 Murray st., up stairs.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, 47th st., near 5th av., to let for Winter; rent reduced. COLES & HUBBARD, No. 1,292 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—IN ORANGE, N. J., DElightfully located; will be rented very low to a small family. Address Box 2,218, New-York City.

TO RENT LOW—FULLY-FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 8 St. Mark's place, to a respectable private family. Inquire of J. W. MITCHELL, No. 92 Broadway.

TO RENT—NO. 68 EAST 90TH ST., FRAME COTtage; $25 per month. LAMSON & SON, No. 8 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

STORE NO. 26 BEEKMAN ST., WITH BASEment privilege and fire-proof vaults; excellent location for paper, metal, or other trades, or would rent for sample offices. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

PART OF STORE, FIRST FLOOR AND offices to rent at No. 25 Park place.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION—ELEGANT PRIVATE DWELLINGS, ON 2D AV., STUYVESANT SQUARE, AND 16TH ST., AND VALUABLE TENEMENT PROPERTY ON 16TH AND 17TH STS., BEING PART OF THE ESTATE OF JAMES SALMON, DECEASED.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 6, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

SALE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF CHARLES MATTHEWS, ESQ., REFEREE.

SECOND AVENUE, No. 180—First-class dwelling, brown stone, four story, high stoop, basement, and subcellar, 25.10x57 feet, lot 100 feet.

LIVINGSTON PLACE, opposite Stuyvesant square, Nos. 10, 11, and 12, north-east corner of East 16th st.—Three first-class dwellings, four stories, basements, and subcellars, vaults under sidewalks, brown-stone fronts to second stories; each house about 18x65 feet, lot 100 feet.

EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, No. 321—First-class four-story high-stoop basement and subcellar brown-stone and brick dwelling, 20 feet front.

EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, Nos. 405, 407, and 409—Valuable lots, with three-story brick basement and subcellar tenements on rear, each lot 25x92 feet.

EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, Nos. 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416—Valuable lots, with three-story brick basement and subcellar tenements on rear, each lot 25x92 feet.

Terms of sale, forty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years, at seven per cent. interest.

Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine st., or at the office of the attorney, JOHN T. McGOWAN, No. 150 Broadway, or of Messrs. DUNNING, EDSALL & HART, No. 9 Nassau st.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JOHN B. SMITH, plaintiff against STUART S. WALKER and others, defendants.—Judgment of foreclosure and sale.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 14th day of October, 1873, the undersigned, the Referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of November, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, by James M. Miller, auctioneer, the following described premises: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Fourteenth Ward of the City of New-York, known and distinguished on a certain map or chart of Bayard's East Farm, filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, as lot Number 1,035 (ten hundred and thirty-five.) Bounded westerly, in front, by Mulberry (late Catherine) street, easterly by lot number one thousand and twenty-five on said map, northerly by lot number one thousand and thirty-four on said map, and southerly by lot number ten hundred and thirty-six on said map, containing in breadth in front and rear, each twenty-five feet, and in length on each side, one hundred feet, be the said dimensions more or less; said premises being known by the street Number 240 (two hundred and forty) Mulberry street. GEORGE W. LYON, Referee.

BLUMENSTIEL & ASCHER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—THEODORE ROSE, plaintiff, against PETER CAVANAGH and others, defendants.—Judgment of foreclosure and sale.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 13th day of October, 1873, the undersigned, the Referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of November, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, by James M. Miller, auctioneer, the following described premises: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the southerly side of Seventy-eighth-street, in the Nineteenth Ward, of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Seventy-eighth street, distant one hundred and fifty-five feet westerly from the westerly line of Second avenue; thence southerly and parallel with said westerly line of Second avenue one hundred and two (102) feet and two (2) inches; thence westerly and parallel with Seventy-eighth street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Second avenue one hundred and two (102) feet and two (2) inches to the said southerly line of Seventy-eighth street, and thence easterly along said southerly line or Seventy-eighth street twenty-five (25) feet to the point of beginning.—Dated Oct. 15, 1873. GEORGE W. LYON, Referee.

ADOLF LEVINGER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE GRAIN AND GRASS FARM, containing 116 acres, and 100 acres of pasture and timber lands, on New-Jersey West-line Railroad, thirty miles from this City. Description, terms, and trains, inquire of JACQUES, 208 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.

R. H. MACY & CO. R. H. MACY & CO.

We are still making extensive reductions throughout our establishment, and returning to our customers

A Further Cash Discount

on all purchases amounting to 50 cents and upward, excepting on Spool Cotton, Books, Patent Medicines, Cosmetics, Extracts, and Domestic Jellies.

R. H. MACY & CO.

We have opened on our second floor a

Wholesale Toy, Doll, and FANCY GOODS department.

Samples of all new goods of our own importation are exhibited there, which we shall display at our annual grand opening of Christmas wares.

R. H. MACY & CO.

An EXTRA REDUCTION in price is made to purchasers in this department, and the goods will be sold in quantities to suit. They are fresh goods, imported by us this Fall for our Christmas trade, and cannot be found in any other house in this country.

WHOLESALE BUYERS.

Ladies purchasing for fairs, and visitors to the City making Christmas purchases for their families, will find here the goods designed expressly to meet their wants.

R. H. MACY & CO., 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

BROADWAY QUALITY of BOOTS and SHOES at very REDUCED PRICES, all of our own manufacture and of SUPERIOR MAKE and QUALITY. CANTRELL, Nos. 239 and 241 4th av.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 BROADway, near 20th st.—FULL LINE OF WINTER FASHIONS, new attractions, new Redingotes. Patterns with cloth models now ready. Patterns fitted to the FORM, warranted perfect. Cutting and basting. "SMITH'S INSTRUCTION BOOK," or "SECRETS OF DRESS-MAKING" will be out on Tuesday. MAILED for 10 CENTS. A. BURDETTE SMITH, No. 914 Broadway, New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 25 NASSAU ST., New-York, Oct. 18, 1873.

The Coupons of the **Consolidated Mortgage Bonds** of this Company, falling due Nov. 1 next, will be paid on and after that date at this office.

The transfer-books of the **Registered Bonds** will close on the 25th inst. and reopen Nov. 10. Holders of the **First** and **Second Mortgage Bonds** of this Company may fund the same in the Consolidated Gold Bonds on advantageous terms by application to the Treasurer, at this office, and any holders of such First or Second Mortgage Bonds will confer a favor by sending their names and address to the Treasurer. H. R. LOW, Treas.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, New-York, Oct. 29, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the coupon currency bonds of this company that in consequence of rumors that counterfeits of said bonds are in circulation, it is deemed advisable for the protection of the public, as well as of the company, to require the presentation of the bonds, with the coupons due Nov. 1. Payment of the coupons will be made at the office of the Treasurer of the company, No. 145 Broadway.

By order of the Executive Committee. WILLIAM ORTON, President.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 Broadway, New-York, Oct. 22, 1873.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES Express Company have declared a Quarterly Dividend of $2 per share, payable at the general office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, New-York, on and after Nov. 3, prox.

The transfer-books will close, at the Union Trust Company of New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, the 24th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, Nov. 5. GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, New-York, Oct. 10, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared, payable on the 26th day of November next, to the stockholders of this Company, or their legal representatives, who shall be registered as such upon the closing of the transfer-books, which will be closed on the afternoon of the 11th day of November prox. F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, New-York, Nov. 1, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. free of taxes, has been declared payable on and after 10th inst. Transfer-books closed until date. CHARLES B. VAN WYCK.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, ON THE FIRST Mortgage bonds of the Port Royal Railroad Company, guaranteed by the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the American Exchange National Bank.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER cent., free from all taxes, was declared this day, payable on and after Nov. 10. Transfer-books closed until Nov. 11. W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1 ON THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Newark, Somerset and Straitsville Railroad Company, will be paid in gold on and after that date at the Fourth National Bank.

FINANCIAL.

NORTH CAROLINA SPECIAL TAX BONDS.—Holders of these bonds intending to join in suit under charge of Mr. McDonald are hereby notified to hand in number of bonds and assessment of half of one per cent. on or before Nov. 10. THOMAS DENNY, JR., Chairman, No. 39 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

Geo. Opdyke & Co., BANKERS, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY. COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES. INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS, 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH.

WOOD & DAVIS BANKERS, *No. 31 Pine st., New-York.*

ALLOW INTEREST ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS, EXECUTE ORDERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS and STOCKS, and GOLD.

C. D. WOOD. SAML. D. DAVIS.

THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 WALL ST.,

Dealers in investment securities; also in bonds that have temporarily suspended interest payments. Financial information, circulars, and quotations promptly furnished to those dealing with us.

Orders on commission solicited for STOCKS, BONDS, OR GOLD EITHER FOR CASH OR ON TIME.

The present unreasonably depressed range of prices both for investment and speculative securities, give UNUSUAL CHANCES to those having money on hand.

TURNER BROTHERS, BANKERS, No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

New-York Central and Hudson River 7 PER CENT. BONDS OF '71, FREE OF TAX, INTEREST APRIL AND OCTOBER, AND *New-York and Harlem* CONSOLIDATED BONDS OF '72, 7 PER CENT. COUPONS, MAY AND NOVEMBER, FOR SALE by WILLIAM T. MEREDITH & CO., No. 54 Exchange place.

TO THE HOLDERS AND OWNERS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company, (formerly called the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad Company:)

Notice is hereby given that the President and Board of Directors of said Company will, on the 8th day of November, 1873, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, make application to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, then to be held at the Chambers of said Court, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, in the First Judicial District of said State, for an order confirming the appointment by said President and Board of Directors of Richard H. Bowne and Benjamin C. Wetmore as Trustees under the mortgage deed bearing date May 1, 1865, given by said Railroad Company to John E. Williams and Benjamin W. Bonney, to secure the payment of said bonds, in the place of said Benjamin W. Bonney, deceased, and said John E. Williams, resigned.

Dated New-York, Oct. 22, 1873.

By order of the Board. THOS. M. SOTHER, Secretary.

STERLING & WALDEN, Attorneys, No. 9 Pine st., New-York.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.

European Travelers' Letters of Credit. Exchange on City Bank, London, and the Principal Cities of Europe.

Correspondents in Paris: Messrs. LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., No. 33 Rue du Quatre Septembre.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

THE NASSAU BANK.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1873.

The annual election for Directors and for inspectors of the next succeeding election will be held at the bank, on TUESDAY, Nov. 11. Polls open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

12 PER CENT.—LEGAL RATE

For sums from $250 to $10,000, improved real estate security. HERBERT A. LEE, No. 245 Broadway.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

NOTICE.—OAKES AMES, ONE OF THE TRUSTEES under the first mortgage indenture of the road of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, having deceased, and the surviving Trustee and the said corporation having failed to unite in the appointment of a successor, a meeting of the bondholders under said mortgage, for the purpose of filling such vacancy, pursuant to the terms thereof, will be held at Room No. 35 Drexel Building, corner of Wall and Broad sts., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1873, at 12 o'clock M. E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary Union Pacific Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1873.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE PROposals for the surrender of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company to the amount of $20,000 (twenty thousand dollars) in cash, for the Sinking Fund, at the office of the Company as above, up to 12 o'clock, noon, on the 12th November proximo.

Proposals should be addressed to the "Trustees of the Second Mortgage Bonds, Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 71 Broadway."

F. H. WOLCOTT, HENRY STURGIS RUSSEL, Trustees under the mortgage.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, in the City of New-York, that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in the City of New-York. JOHN JAY KNOX, Controller of the Currency.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, New-York, Oct. 28, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking-rooms, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Nov. 11, prox., at noon. Polls will close at 1 o'clock P. M. THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN IMMEDIATELY ON BOND and mortgage in New-York, Brooklyn, and New-Jersey, $5,000 to $100,000. References: Hon. John J. Cisco, Jacob D. Vermilye, Esq., Robt. H. Lowry, Esq. Apply to SAMUEL S. WOOD, JR., No. 155 Broadway.

7S AT 98.—NEW-YORK CITY 7S; ALSO City 6s, due 1887; CENTRAL PARK QUARTERLY INTEREST. For sale at a liberal discount. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau st.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO AND OTHER RAILroad bonds wanted in exchange for Western and Southern real estate. BROWN, WADSWORTH & CO., No. 22 Nassau st.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's Collegiate Institute, NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.

Rooms—Unsurpassed. **Supervision**—Personal. **Assistants**—Experienced. **Teaching**—Thorough. **Government**—Kindly. **Pupils**—Manly.

Patrons—Of from 5 to 17 years' connection:

H. M. Alexander, John Brooks, Ed. Kirkland, Jno. Auchincloss, Wm. E. Bunker, John L. Melcher, John Adriance, Nath'l W. Chater, Wm. Morrison, Jas. B. Adriance, Benjamin Curtiss, James Somerville, Dr. Ed. G. Bartlett, Parker Handy, Homer H. Stuart.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS, NO. 167 MADISON AVENUE.

BELLES-LETTRES CLASS for advanced pupils, with special reference to Literature, History, &c. Attendance from 10 to 12:15, French included.

ACADEMIC COURSE, thorough and complete.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT, with INFANT class for little girls who are learning to read. Object lessons. French, German, Drawing, Light Gymnastics, &c.

MR. & MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

N. B.—The LECTURES will begin early in November. Former pupils always welcome.

ST. JOHN'S HALL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children, REV. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., RECTOR, No. 21 West 32d st.

The aim of this school is to give the highest Christian culture, and to afford a most thorough and extensive English education.

Great care will be had that each pupil acquires a *practical knowledge* of the French language.

On THURSDAY, 13th November, a *special class in English Literature*, with readings from the best authors, will be formed by Dr. Irving, for ladies who have completed their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. NINETEENTH YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 22.

College, business, West Point, Annapolis, French, German, Spanish, &c. Primary department, gymnasium. Twenty-five teachers. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)

School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.

Twentieth annual circular sent on application.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 21 West 52d st.; near 5th av. and Central Park, Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24; a thorough English course with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages; home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school; the musical department under the direction of Prof. S. B. MILLS, and other instructors of acknowledged talent, offers peculiar advantages to those who desire to make music a special study.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park. Reopens Sept. 24. Great pains are taken to teach boys HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION.

Among their patrons are

T. S. Hastings, D. D., H. E. Montgomery, D. D., Howard Crosby, D. D., Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D., T. Gallaudet, D. D., Prof. C. Short, LL. D., J. O. Murray, D. D., Prof. C. A. Joy, Ph. D., E. H. Chapin, D. D., W. A. Hammond, M. D., R. D. Ganse, D. D., E. W. Lambert, M. D., G. L. Prentiss, D. D., J. L. Campbell, M. D.

MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF. BOYS' SCHOOL.

Mrs. George Vandenhoff will open her Boarding and Day School for boys at No. 106 West 42d st., close to Reservoir Park, Sept. 18.

Number of boarding pupils limited to eight.

School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Application may be made as above.

MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON

Respectfully announce that a class for training KINDERGARTEN TEACHERS will commence Nov. 3, by Mrs. KRAUS, late Miss MARIA BOELTE. Also, a class for MOTHERS, and a WEEKLY CLASS, for training YOUNG LADIES for work among the poor.

Application to enter either class can be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park, after 2 o'clock P. M.

MRS LEVERETT'S, NO. 32 WEST 18TH ST.

English and French School for young ladies and children. Now organizing, Oct. 7, a primary class for young children, with object lessons, from 9 to 12 o'clock, and classes for young ladies in art, history, and literature.

MRS. GARRETSON, NO. 58 WEST 47TH ST., N. Y.,

will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, 1873. Applications may be made personally or by letter as above.

MLLE. L. SEE AND MME. C. MEARS

No. 222 Madison av., New-York.

Beg to announce that their French classes in conversation and literature will commence MONDAY, Nov. 3. Hours, 12 to 1 P. M. and 3 to 4 P. M.

MISS STEERS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 12 East 47th-st.,

will reopen Sept. 22. School carriages will be sent for pupils without charge.

ADAMS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—THE THIRD year of Mr. John Goldthwaite Adams' Preparatory School for Harvard, or any leading University, will open on MONDAY, Sept. 22, at No. 622 7th av., corner 43d st. Location is among the best in the City. Number of pupils limited to fifteen. For all further information apply to Mr. ADAMS, at the rooms, Tuesdays and Thursdays from 3 to 5 P. M.

MRS. WILLIAMES', No. 26 West 39th st., near 5th av.

English and French Boarding and Day School. Classes and lectures commenced.

MISS COMSTOCK, NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST RESERVOIR SQUARE.

Fall term will commence Sept. 24.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.

Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c. ALFRED COLIN, late Engineer Corps United States Navy and Professor at Naval Academy, No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN HER BOARDing and Day School for boys under fifteen years of age, at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24. Miss Du Vernet is assisted by competent masters.

MISS MARIE GILBERT, GRADUATE OF THE Leipzic Conservatory, respectfully informs her friends and the public, that she is prepared to resume her piano lessons for the season. Private residence No. 628 7th av.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE.—A boarding school for both sexes under the care of the Society of Friends; full term commences 9th month, 8th, 1873. Address S. C. COLLINS, Principal, Chappaqua, N. Y.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, LEWISBORO,' WESTchester County, for young ladies and small boys. Terms, $300 per annum. Circulars of JAMES M. BATES, No. 155 Broadway.

MISS M. F. DUVERNET WILL RESUME HER French, English, and German classes for little and older girls, at her residence, No. 46 West 32d st., Sept. 15. A limited number of boarders received.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARrytown, N. Y., combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies and children, No. 148 Madison av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, water-color and oil painting. New-York Society Library, No. 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

Trenor's Hall, 6th av., bet. 41st and 42d sts. M. W. WARREN.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Sept. 17. Circulars of ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, CLASSIcal, Mathematical Boarding and Day School for boys opens Sept. 22; No. 52 West 54th st. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS WILL reopen her French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at her new residence, No. 23 West 48th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 29.

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH RAPIDLY and practically taught, in classes or privately. No. 56 South 5th av., first floor.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J. REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—FROM SIX TO TWENty-one years of age, No. 117 East 36th st. IDA M. ELIOT. ANNA C. BRACKETT.

DR. SACHS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR boys, No. 53½ West 32d st., reopens Sept 15; German a specialty.

YONKERS (ON HUDSON) COLLEGIATE INstitute.—High School for young ladies. Send for circulars. T. J. JACKSON, Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING PUpils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island. E. HINDS, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 299 East 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 23.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO. 30 East 28th st., will reopen Sept. 22.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN LADY desires a position as matron in an institution or school, or would accept a position as housekeeper to a respectable party; has four years' reference from her last place; any one requiring an energetic person, willing to make herself useful in whatever capacity she may be engaged in, may address, one week, Mrs. Perkins, No. 140 East 53d st.; no objections to leave the City.

A VERY WELL EDUCATED NORTH-GERman lady, with best of references, wants a home in an American family as companion; she speaks and reads French and English, and can instruct in German. Address for one week, Home, Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

A LADY HAVING A FEW HOURS AT HER disposal would like to make an engagement as daily companion, amanuensis, or governess. Address W. R. L., Station D Post Office.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION FOR A French girl to take care of grown children and sew; can teach them if desired. Apply at No. 24 West 17th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable young woman, German Protestant, who is a good plain seamstress; can furnish the very best of City reference; has no objection to the country; will go at moderate wages. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for T. H.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, RELIABLE young woman, as first-class chamber-maid; will assist in the washing; understands fluting, or chamber-work and waiting; no objections to a boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A thoroughly-competent German girl; first-class chamber-maid; excellent waitress; is willing to assist with the washing; good reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, as chamber-maid, or chamber-work and sewing; over nine years; references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 464 3d av., in the fancy store, near 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND a place for a trustworthy, capable young woman, now in her employ, as chamber-maid and waitress, or take care of children and sew. Inquire Tuesday, from 10 to 1, at No. 17 East 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid in a private family; has five years' reference from last place. Call at present employer's, No. 21 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as chamber-maid and plain sewing; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 163 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERson, and assist with washing. Can be seen, with reference, at No. 7 West 16th st., from 10 to 12 o'clock, for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion for an excellent girl as chamber-maid and waitress. Apply at present employer's, No. 22 West 15th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as chambermaid and fine washing, or waitress, with six years' reference. Call at 207 East 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY AN INTELLIGENT Swedish girl as chamber-maid or house-work in a small family; speaks good English; a reliable and respectful servant; best references given; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable German girl; is a very good laundress and a first-class chambermaid; no objection to do waiting; best reference from last place. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK—WAITER.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG woman and husband—wife as first-class cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, meats, desserts, &c.; man as first-class waiter, and willing to make himself generally useful; can furnish excellent reference; will go at moderate wages. Apply at Odell's Franco-American Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for L.

COOK WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBERmaid and Waitress.—By two excellent servants, who are willing to do the work of a family between them; cook thoroughly understands her duties; bakes best bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; chamber-maid is competent, and an excellent waitress; first-class recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT woman; is thoroughly capable of both; or chamber-work, waitress, &c.; has best recommendations; City or country; will do chamber-work and fine washing; wages moderate. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN; THOroughly understands all branches; first class; of cooking, washing and ironing; City or country; has best references; wages moderate. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOMAN AS cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry of all kinds; has the highest references. Can be seen at No. 305 East 32d st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN AS cook, or would cook, wash, and iron in a private family, where she can have a good home for the Winter or longer; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches thoroughly, and has excellent reference. Call at Mrs. Lowe's German Institute, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A small private family to do cooking, and part of the washing and ironing; is an excellent cook and baker; has the best City reference. Call at No. 261 West 47th st., near 8th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A well-recommended young woman who is thoroughly competent in all branches of her work; makes best bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

FEMALE HELP.

COOKS, CHAMBER-MAIDS, HOUSE-WORKERS, NURSES, &c., &c. IRISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, SWEDE, &c.

ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway, ESTABLISHED, 1852.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable girl, with five years' reference; is an excellent cook; good washer and ironer; is willing to do general house-work. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; understands French and English cooking; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 52 West 50th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan as good plain cook, washer and ironer, and to do light house-work; good references from last place. Call at No. 1,060 3d av.

COOK.—BY A REAL CORDON BLEU; FIRST-CLASS in everything; pottage, pastry, and fine cooking of a high order; meats, games, &c.; best of references. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY A NEWLY-ARRIVED FRENCH COOK; wages about $18 or $20; or will go as kitchen-maid. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN WOMAN as first-class cook in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 29 1st st., basement.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT FIRST-CLASS COOK, with or without kitchen-maid. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., with reference.

COOK.—BY A PLAIN COOK, AND WASHING AND ironing, or as good smart kitchen-maid. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS cook, washer, and ironer; City reference. Call at No. 230 West 28th st., rear.

COOK.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG WOMAN (Protestant) as first-class cook; can do all kinds of nice cooking desired in a gentleman's family; has two years' City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL Servant.—By a neat, industrious girl; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; a respectful, reliable and economical servant; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER AND IRONer.—By a Protestant young woman; very respectable; very good cook, good washer and ironer; very best City testimonials; neat and obliging; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable German girl to cook, wash, and iron, or to do general house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk st. first floor, Room No. 1.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-CLASS cook and assist in washing and ironing, in a private family; best city reference. Call at No. 116 West 19th st., in the rear, first floor.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT WOMAN who is a good family cook and has good references; will assist in the washing; wages $16. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; first-class City reference. Call at No. 31 West 13th st.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN as good cook and baker; will assist with washing; City or country; good references. Call at No. 331 West 26th st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS good plain cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; excellent reference. Call at No. 357 1st av., corner 21st st.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands meats, soups, poultry, game, and desserts; is a good baker; best of City reference. Call at No. 656 2d av., Room No. 14.

COOK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY AS A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly; is an excellent baker; best City references. Call for two days at No. 594 2d av., near 33d st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; thoroughly understands family cooking. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 West 18th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS GOOD family cook in a private family; six years' excellent reference. Call at No. 219 East 40th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK AND coarse washer. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

DRESS-MAKER—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKER will go out by the day or week; dinner and evening dresses in the latest style; $1 50 per day for short time only. No. 608 3d-av., near 39th-st., in the store.

FAMILIES PROMPTLY SUPPLIED WITH first-class French, German, and English servants, for all capacities. Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED servants at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av. Male and female for every capacity at the shortest notice.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN widow, as working housekeeper; also a first-class seamstress, dress, and cloak-maker; or would go out by the day; would leave the City. Address Housekeeper, No. 12 Thompson st., in the paper store.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman woman as working house-keeper; is thoroughly competent, and has first-class reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's German Institute, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability a position as housekeeper; fully competent to take entire charge of house; reference exchanged. Address Mrs. Herbert, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG, INTELLIGENT American widow the charge of a widower's family; is very fond of children; can give satisfactory references, and is an excellent housekeeper. Call or address No. 68 West 37th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, IN a hotel; understands care of linen-room and laundry, or any other position of trust; will be found to work for interest of employer. Apply at 845 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN ENGLISH LADY AS housekeeper; would be very useful where no help is kept. Apply at No. 227 West 27th st., in fancy store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTant young woman; is an excellent cook, washer and ironer; kind among children; or chamber-maid, waitress, &c.; City or country; has good recommendations; light wages. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl; is a good cook and very nice washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful; best City reference. Call at 2 Bleecker st., corner Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A CAPABLE, TIDY NORwegian girl, for general work in a private family; is a good plain cook and laundress; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY WILLING YOUNG woman, who is lately landed; will go in country if desired; has no objection to be generally useful in any capacity where her services may be required; can do plain cooking, washing, and ironing. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK. — BY A STRONG, HEALTHY American girl, as general servant; is willing to make herself useful, and will work for moderate wages; would like to go to Albany if possible. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HAIR-DRESSER.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS hair-dresser; will wait on ladies at their residences by the week or month; terms moderate. Call at No. 128 West 30th st., second floor.

JANITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE, RELIABLE colored woman as janitress or to take care of offices; excellent reference. Mrs. Johnson, 130 West 26th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN maid; understands dress and cloak making; is a good hair-dresser, and can take care of an invalid or growing children; is thoroughly obliging; can furnish good reference. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A respectable person in a good family; understands all kinds of sewing and dress-making; is a nice hair-dresser; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 166 West 31st st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair-dresser and dress-maker; has good City references. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th av.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A LADY'S MAID AND seamstress; dresses hair well; will go to Brooklyn if necessary. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands doing of fine muslins, laces, &c., thoroughly; would assist with chamber-work if necessary; has two years' City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A thoroughly capable woman, or as chamber-maid and waitress; is active, neat, careful; has best recommendations; wages lower; City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman a few ladies or gentlemen's washing, by the month or dozen; all kinds of fine muslins done; fluting by machine; terms moderate; best of reference. Call at No. 258 West 47th st., near Broadway, second floor, Room No. 9. Mrs. Moore.

LAUNDRESS. — A PROTESTANT WOMAN SOlicits gentlemen's or families' washing to do at her residence; good reference. Call at No. 34 West 18th st., rear.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman; washing at her home; thoroughly understands her business in all respects. Call at or address No. 149 East 41st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, families' washing at her house; fluting and nner[illegible]ies done in superior style; good City reference. Apply at No. 350 West 39th st., upper bell.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl, as laundress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; best reference. Call at No. 209 West 19th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who has lived out as laundress, and has the best of reference; families, or gentlemen's and ladies' washing at her own rooms. Call or address Isabella Prunty, No. 322 East 25th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A WOMAN TO DO GENTLEmen's family washing, at her own home; understands French fluting, &c.; has best City references. Call at No. 134 West 25th st.

LAUNDRESS. — A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes families' or ladies' or gentlemen's washing at her own residence, or will go out by the day; has no children. Call at No. 120 East 4th st., room No. 4, back.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A strong young woman, who does all kinds of fine washing and ironing, French fluting, &c.; is willing to assist in chamber-work; has unexceptionable City references. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNdress, or Fine Washing.—By an English Protestant young woman; very respectable and first-class laundress; French fluting, box pleating, and all kinds of work; best references; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—A FRENCH WIDOW WOULD like to have some fine washing to do; can do up curtains, dresses, and laces of all kinds. Call at No. 257 2d av., corner 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, FIRST-class laundress, to do family or gentlemen's washing at her residence, No. 352 West 44th st., or will go out to day's work.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT GIRL as first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; best references. Call at No. 202 West 19th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS; expert at fluting and all branches of her business; City or country; excellent reference. Call for two days at No. 107 Waverley place, near 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS laundress, or to do chamber-work and fine washing; City reference. Call for two days at No. 383 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with good City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

THE FRENCH OFFICE

Having removed from No. 465 5th av. to No. 68 West 37th st., near 6th av., families will, as in the past, be promptly furnished, on application, with most select class of help for every capacity.

No. 68 West 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT person as competent nurse and seamstress; is kind to children; understands ladies' hair-dressing; good City references. Address M. C., Box No. 34 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent German girl, with best reference; has had experience with care of children; is a neat sewer, or would like to wait upon a lady. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A REspectable Protestant girl of superior character; is eighteen years of age, smart, willing and obliging; salary not so much an object as a respectable family. Call for three days at No. 337 East 11th st., Room 5.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE; REFERences from doctors and ladies. Call or address Nurse, (all week,) No. 349 West 54th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL; WOULD BE willing to take charge of a child from four to five years of age and do plain sewing. Address No. 762 2d av., between 40th and 41st sts.

NURSE.—BY AN INTELLIGENT FRENCH INfant's nurse; understands her business perfectly, and can give good reference; Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

NURSE—IN THE CITY.—BY A NEWLY-ARRIVED French nurse; wages not so much an object as a good home where French is spoken. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITUATION as nurse for an infant for an experienced, elderly Protestant woman. Apply at No. 6 East 40th st., Monday and Tuesday, from 10 till to 2.

NURSE.—A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS nurse to a lady, or would act as housekeeper, or in any other capacity not menial; good City reference. Call upon or address Mrs. A. J. Hall, No. 332 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A NORTH GERMAN; IS AN EXperienced nurse; capable of taking entire charge of children; first class City references. Address, for two days, B., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, TO TAKE care of children; will assist with up-stair work or sew; best City references. Call at No. 34 West 13th st., rear.

NURSE.—CAN TAKE CHARGE OF AN INFANT from its birth. Call for two days at present employers, No. 26 North Washington square.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG HEALTHY WOMAN, WITH a full breast of milk. Inquire for three days at No. 204 16th st., near 3d av., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN TO TAKE CARE of older children and sew. Apply at present employer's, No. 24 West 17th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WITH FOUR years' reference from last employer; is very fond of children; or would do chamber-work and sewing; is obliging, neat, and capable. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two Protestant young girls, one as nurse and seamstress, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 329 East 28th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE, CAPABLE of taking care of an infant from its birth; can do all kinds of sewing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 391 8th av.

NURSE.—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO TAKE care of children, or to do chamber-work; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk st., on M. Hild.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS AND TRUSTWORTHY infant's nurse; can be cheerfully recommended by good families in this City as thoroughly understanding the care of young children; brings them up on the bottle; takes entire charge if required; entirely devoted to her duties. Call or address Protestant Nurse, No. 354 West 52d st., for two days.

NURSE.—BY A REGULAR INFANT'S NURSE French; entirely trustworthy; thoroughly understands the care of young children, bringing them up on the bottle; takes full charge day and night if required; first-class City reference. Call or address French Nurse, No. 354 West 52d st., for two days.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, A PLACE to take care of children and teach them; can sew neatly, and would be willing to make herself useful; home more an object than wages; good City reference. Call at C. Jacquin's, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL AS child's nurse; accustomed to the care of young children; is willing; a comfortable place more an object than wages. Apply at No. 331 East 59th st.

NURSE AND MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG French girl, speaking English; is thoroughly obliging and efficient in her duties; no objection to travel. Can be seen at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE AND TO make herself generally useful; a good house more than wages; City reference. Can be seen on Monday, Nov. 3, at No. 18 Irving place.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman as nurse; is a good seamstress; can embroider; is reliable and trustworthy; has good City references. Call at No. 317 East 32d st., for two days.

NURSE.—BY A GIRL NOT LONG IN THE country, to take care of baby; will assist in housework; willing and obliging; City reference. Call for two days at No. 34 East 40th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS CHILDREN'S nurse, or to assist in chamber-work, or plain sewing; four years' reference. Call at No. 323 West 28th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOman as wet nurse; has good reference. Call at No. 33 Pike st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED CANADIAN WOMan as nurse for a child or children; excellent City reference. Apply at 227 West 27th st., in fancy store.

NURSE, &c.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTestant girl to take care of children and do plain sewing; indisputable references from past employers; letters will receive strict attention. Address No. 337 East 11th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, AS NIGHT, day, or monthly nurse; can give good recommendations from the Ladies' Home. Call at No. 123 Macdougal st., for Mrs. Mason, on Monday.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT young woman, who is a first-class seamstress; can cut and fit dresses; operates on several machines; can furnish the very best of City reference. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Franco-American Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for F. G.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, from Connecticut, as seamstress and nurse, or any position that will afford a good home; no objection to the country; the best of references given. Call at No. 53 West 28th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY A respectable woman who is a thorough seamstress and dress-maker, work by the day, week, or month, in a private family; has the best of references from some of the best families in the City. Can be seen at No. 166 West 31st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TWELVE years in her late employment, as seamstress, chambermaid, or to wait on lady or act as waitress in a small family; good reference for each capacity. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 16th st.

SEAMSTRESS. — AN EXPERT FAMILY SEAMstress does plain and fancy sewing on moderate terms; also dress-making, ruffling, and lace work. Call at No. 945 6th av., fancy store.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, BY the day or week; can cut, fit, trim tastefully, and make over ladies' dresses. Call or address No. 325 West 17th st. Ring the third story bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS and maid; cuts and fits for ladies and children, dresses hair, and operates on sewing-machine; no objection to wait on an invalid lady or take care of children; best of City reference from present employers. Address M. B., Box No. 92 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTant young woman in a private family; she can cut and fit ladies' dresses, can dress hair, is a superior washer and ironer, and chamber-maid; would take a place as nurse, being fond of children; City or country. Apply at No. 87 3d av., corner 12th st.

SEAMSTRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND Seamstress, or Nurse, Lady's Maid, Travel, &c.—Superior seamstress; can cut and fit, operate on all machines, or dress-make, trim, finish, or make herself useful; the very best City references; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS seamstress and dress-maker; operates on several machines; no objection to assist with children; also understands hair-dressing; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXPERT FAMILY SEAMstress; does plain and fancy sewing on moderate terms; also dress-making, ruffling, and lace work. Call at No. 945 6th av., fancy store.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Scotch Protestant girl as waitress; would assist with the chamber-work; has best of City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; is capable of filling a man's place; has best of City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress; would assist with chamber-work; the best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 29th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND NICE-looking girl as first-class waitress; is capable of filling a man's place; has four years' City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A TALL, NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman, capable of taking a man's place as waitress; has the very best of City reference that will bear the strictest investigation. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT BUTler; is first-class in every respect; has the best of references from the best families in the City. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MOST COMPETENT MAN, OF long experience in the proper care and treatment of horses; is a thorough groom and good, steady driver; thoroughly understands his duty; unexceptionable City recommendations. Call or address E., at Mr. Reeves's, East 25th st., near Lexington av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant married man; can give eight years of the best of City references for sobriety, honesty, and capability. Address Brewster & Co., No. 34 5th av., for A. J. M.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE Protestant; sober, steady, willing, and obliging; can come well recommended. Call on W. B., No. 200 Greene st.

COACHMAN.—GOOD CITY REFERENCE. APPLY for two days at Smyth's harness store, corner 6th av. and East 54th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom, by a respectable young man; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, carriages, and harness; three years' best reference. Call or address J. H., at Mrs. Bensche's, No. 50 East 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT colored man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business. Can be seen at his present employer's, No. 16 West 58th st., or at his private stable, No. 141 West 54th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; is sober and steady; willing and obliging; can produce the best of City references. Call on or address W. E., No. 523 5th av.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO OBtain a situation for a steady, sober man, who has been with him nearly four years. Apply to present employer, No. 137 Madison av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GOOD COACHMAN, WHO UNderstands his business thoroughly; best City references if required. Apply to H. M., No. 644 6th av., in saddlery store.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man aged thirty-seven; thoroughly competent in every branch of his business; a successful cultivator of grapes, and all hot-house productions; first-class references. Address W. Hall, Woodside, Troy, N. Y.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A MAN AGED TWENTY-FIVE years, who can do plain gardening, farm-work, milk, drive, take care of horses and cattle, wait on table, tend furnace, &c.; good recommendations; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

VALET.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS VALET OR waiter; is thoroughly competent as either; good testimonials from England, also good City reference. Address B. A., Box No. 79 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man who understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; can furnish unexceptionable City reference from present employer. Can be seen at Odell's Franco-American Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for R.

WAITER OR USEFUL MAN.—BY A SCOTCH Protestant young man; excellent waiter; is willing and can do everything in and about the house; private family or boarding-house; also a good cook; very neat; three years' testimonials; wages moderate; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

WAITER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A FRENCH young man, who understands his duties thoroughly, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can furnish the very best references; has no objection to the country; will go at low wages. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Franco-American Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT MAN as first-class waiter in a private family; understands his business in every respect; is honest and sober, and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 238 East 54th st.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED French waiter; speaks English perfectly and has unexceptionable references as to his character and qualifications. Address "Victor," *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN WAITER; a thorough expert at his business; speaks English fluently; excellent City references. Address H. G., Box No. 52 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family; thoroughly understands his business; a Protestant man; single; good City references. Apply or address to W. E. C., 173 3d av., in the store.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS waiter in a private family; willing and obliging to make himself useful. Address A. C., 113 West 26th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED WAITer; thoroughly understands his business; excellent City reference. Call at No. 39 6th av.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE.......................................Nov. 22
DELTA (chartered.).............................Dec. 13
GLAMORGAN to follow.

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.......................$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin.....................$55 currency.
Steerage.............................$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff........$33
Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Nov. 8, 8 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Thursday, Nov. 13, 12 M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Nov. 15, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON..........Thursday, Nov. 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Nov. 22, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL..........Thursday, Nov. 27, 11 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates. Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

F. F. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

*Algeria, Wed'day, Nov. 5 | Calabria, Saturday, Nov. 15
Batavia, Saturday, Nov. 8 | *Java, Wednesday, Nov. 19
*Russia, Wed'day, Nov. 12 | *Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 26

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 5th of November, 1873.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 8, at 8 A. M.
GAELIC..........THURSDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 15, at 1:30 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 22, 6 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.

This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its vessels, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

THE MOST SOUTHERLY ROUTE HAS ALWAYS BEEN ADOPTED BY THIS COMPANY TO AVOID ICE AND HEADLANDS.

SPAIN, Grace..........Saturday, Nov. 8, at 8 A. M.
ITALY, Thomas..........Saturday, Nov. 15, at 2 P. M.
FRANCE, Andrews..........Saturday, Nov. 22, at 8 A. M.
..........Saturday, Nov. 29, at 1 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND, Bragg..........Thursday, Nov. 6, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London, at the lowest rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River, as follows:

GEORGIA..........Wednesday, Nov. 12
PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, Nov. 26
VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Dec. 10

and every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey-st., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Castalia	Wed., Nov. 5	Italia	Wed., Nov. 19
Anglia	Sat., Nov. 8	India	Sat., Nov. 22
Trinacria	Wed., Nov. 12	Macedonia	Wed., Nov. 26
California	Sat., Nov. 15	Australia	Sat., Nov. 29

CABIN PASSAGE TO OR FROM
Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry.
Wed. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, currency.
Sat. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, gold.

STEERAGE PASSAGE.

To Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast, Bristol, or Cardiff, $30, currency. Drafts for any amount at lowest rates. Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROS., Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

EUROPE..........Lemarie..........Saturday, Nov. 1
VILLE DU HAVRE..........Surmont..........Saturday, Nov. 15
PEREIRE..........Daure..........Saturday, Nov. 29

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. Jas. Guard..........Nov. 5, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. ....Nov. 12, 11:30 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. ....Nov. 19, 2:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. Freeman..........Nov. 26, 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Wm. Forsyth..........Dec. 3, 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Jas. Price, Jr..........Dec. 10, 10:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE.

Wednesday, Nov. 5, steamer GRANADA leaves Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, connecting with steamer at Panama for Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, San Diego, and San Francisco, and also with steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Steamers for Japan and China leave San Francisco on the 1st and 16th of each month.

For passage or freight apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, New-York.

H. L. DULLAY, Supt. G. H. BRADBURY, Pres't.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, Nov. 4.
Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, Nov. 11.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, Nov. 18.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. Bulkley, TUESDAY, Nov. 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Cheeseman, THURSDAY, Nov. 6, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. Faircloth, SATURDAY, Nov. 8, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Nov. 8, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A., G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. Lockwood, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. Crowell, Thursday, Nov. 6.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. Lockwood, Saturday, Nov. 8.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth pier 12 N. R.) For Hayti, Curacoa, (Maracaibo,) Venezuela, and Porto Rico, CLARIBEL, Nov. 7. For Kingston, Santa Martha, and Savanilla, ATLAS, Nov. —. For Kingston, Carthagena, and Savanilla, ETNA, Nov. 21. For freight and passage apply to

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents,
No. 56 Wall st. and No. 59 Pine st.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line,
Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........Nov. 6
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)..........Nov. 8
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)..........Nov. 13
CUBA, (Havana direct)..........Nov. 15
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..........Nov. 20

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CITY OF MERIDA..........Nov. 13

Will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

Drafts for £1 and upward and passage tickets by steam-ship and sailing packets issued at the lowest rates by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M. For Baltimore and Washington, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at 7:30 P. M. daily.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 7:20, 8:10, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7:30 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10 and 7:30 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation, for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 and 6:40 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:05, 6:40 A. M., and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 11:55, A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R.; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton.

6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with D. L. and W. R. R.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:20 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M., 12 M., 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER,
Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M. 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.

To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6:35, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield, and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of Company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Leave Grand Central Depot, via New-Haven Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.

The 1 o'clock train carries drawing-room cars and reaches Newport in seven hours and ten minutes.

THEODORE WARREN,
Superintendent, Newport, R. I.

RAILROADS.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Trains leave depot, foot South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows:

8:30 A. M., Patchogue Mail.
11 A. M., Babylon Accommodation.
2 P. M., Babylon Accommodation.
4 P. M., Patchogue Express.
5 P. M., Patchogue Accommodation.
6 P. M., Babylon Accommodation.
7 P. M., Merrick Accommodation.
Sunday, 9 A. M., Babylon Accommodation.

Boat leaves Grand and Roosevelt street Ferries, New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time at South 8th st.

All trains connect for Hempstead.

L. S. CANFIELD, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, Nov. 3	2:30 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 3	7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 4th	2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 4th	7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 6th	9:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 5th	7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 8th	10:30 A. M.	Friday, 7th	8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 11th	1:00 P. M.	Monday, 10th	8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 13th	2:00 P. M.	Wed'day, 12th	10:00 A. M.
		Friday, 14th	12:00 M.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.
June 1, 1873.

BUY TICKETS TO PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON, via NEPTUNE LINE, Pier No. 27 North River; fare, $4 25, cabin; $3 25, deck.

NO MIDNIGHT CHANGES.

ISAAC ODELL, Agent.

NINETY-SECOND STREET FERRY TO ASTORIA, running quarter-hourly, offers the shortest uptown connection by good roads with every point on north side of Long Island.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL N. PIKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 38 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1873.

SAMUEL CRAIGHEAD,
EMANUEL J. MILLER,
JOSEPH TILNEY, and
WILLIAM R. WILLIAMSON,
Executors.

n4-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. GASHERIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the store of Rice, Goodwin, Walker & Co., of No. 476 Broadway in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of June, 1873.

LEWIS H. TYLER, } Executors.
WILLIAM H. JANSEN, }

je24-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS DONOHOE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Arnoux, Ritch & Woodford, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December, 1873, next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of May, 1873.

SARAH J. DONOHOE,
Executrix.

my20-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET DEAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Charles A. Dean, No. 235 Madison-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of June, 1873.

CHARLES A. DEAN, } Executors.
WM. L. DEAN, }

je17-1aw3mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NOAH NORRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Norris & Miller, No. 229 East Forty-first-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of April, 1873.

BRAINARD T. NORRIS, Administrator.

my6-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS A. WHITAKER, late of the City New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 216 West 38th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated, New-York, the 14th day of July, 1873.

C. EARLE WHITAKER, Executor.

jy15-1aw6mT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER NAYLOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 63 Centre-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of June, 1873.

PETER NAYLOR, Jr., } Executors.
BENJAMIN HAXTUN, }

jy1-1aw6moTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER SCHERSTEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Edwards & Odell, Nos. 55 and 57 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of November, 1873.

WALTER CARTER, Executor.

n4-1aw6mT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PATRICK CONWAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of M. M. Robinson, Esq., No. 59 William st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of May next. Dated New-York, the 31st day of October, 1873.

BRIDGET CONWAY,
Administratrix.

n4-1aw6mT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES VAN NORDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 75 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of May next. —Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1873.

CHARLES S. VAN NORDEN, Executor.

n4-1aw6mTu*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned under the firm name of KINNE, ROSS & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent. JOEL S. KINNE and WM. A. ROSS will sign in liquidation.

JOEL S. KINNE,
WM. A. ROSS,
SAMUEL P. FOWLER.

The undersigned will continue the commission, lumber, and ship brokerage business of the old firm, and under the same firm name of KINNE, ROSS & CO.

WILLIAM A. ROSS,
SAMUEL P. FOWLER.

Dated New-York, Oct. 13, 1873.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between FERDINAND MAYER and FERDINAND CHARLES MAYER, otherwise FERDINAND MAYER, Jr., under the firm name of FERDINAND MAYER & SONS, in the business of general lithographing and printing, at Nos. 96 and 98 Fulton st., New-York City, is dissolved from this date. The undersigned will alone sign in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1873. FERD. MAYER.

Office Nos. 22 and 24 New st.

HENRY S. CAMBLOS AND THEODORE W. MYERS have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of CAMBLOS & MYERS, at the above address, for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Government Securities, Negotiation of Loans, and the general Banking business.

Nov. 1, 1873.

THE FIRM OF KING & ROBB IS THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

EDWARD KING,
J. HAMPDEN ROBB.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1873.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
Chartered by the United States,
No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York.

ASSETS..........OVER $4,000,000.

J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
Send for circular. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

HELP WANTED.

A GOOD INCOME!

May be earned by men and women in City and country. Business honorable and profitable. Address

ORANGE JUDD COMPANY,
No. 245 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—BOOK-KEEPER—ONE ACQUAINTED with the produce commission business preferred. Address, giving references and salary expected, B. & F., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO RESTAURANT KEEPERS.—FOR SALE, one counter, one dozen castors, lot cooking utensils, silver-plated knives and forks, table-cloths, and other fixtures; very cheap. Apply to Mrs. Smith, No. 87 Christopher st., near Bleecker, third floor.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSES BOARDED FOR WINTER.—SIXteen miles in New-Jersey; ninety acres pasturage; best timothy hay and water; fine stabling; horses taken from and delivered in the City. Address or call on H. R. PICKERT & CO., No. 28 Old slip, corner of Front st.

THE LONDON HARNESS AGENCY,
No. 20 East 14th st.,
between University Place and 5th av.
LONDON-MADE HARNESS A SPECIALTY.

HORSE BLANKETS, HARNESS, SADDLES, and all kinds of saddlery goods extensively manufactured. A full line of blankets for street and stable. Plush and other carriage robes of every quality.

C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren st.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT

HARMER, HAYS & CO'S., No. 72 Beekman st.

BOARD FOR HORSES CAN BE OBTAINED AT the stock farm of WM. T. CARPENTER, Glen Cove, Long Island, Reference, T. H. Gray, No. 212 5th av.

TO LET—STABLE ON MURRAY HILL, NEAR Madison av. Inquire of HOWARD & CO., No. 222 5th av.

BOARDING AND LODGING

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., Junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.

A party desiring every requisite for comfort and convenience will find handsomely furnished apartments and first-class table; large room for gentlemen. References exchanged.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, all modern conveniences, on second floor, in 30th st., east of Madison av., to rent to a single gentleman; family strictly private; references exchanged. Address with name A. B., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED SECOND STORY TO LET.—Parlor and other rooms, and kitchen; all improvements, cars, near to all ferries, Cross-town and Elevated. References exchanged. Apply at No. 415 West 19th st.

NO. 120 EAST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 4TH AV. and Irving place.—A suite of furnished rooms, with board, will be rented to a family desiring a refined and comfortable home, and willing to pay a remunerative price.

ADJOINING ROOMS, ALSO EXTENSION room on second floor, furnished, to let without board, to gentlemen, by private family. Apply at No. 108 East 12th st.

NO. 36 EAST 12TH ST., WEST OF BROADway—Handsomely-furnished front rooms, connecting or single, with good board and comforts of home; references given and required.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK, EAST 20TH st.—For first-class parties a variety of desirable rooms, including an entire second floor; private table if desired; house extra size; location superior.

NO. 23 GRAMERCY PARK.

Elegantly-furnished second floor, en suite or separate, with or without private table; location unexceptionable; highest references given and required. Mrs. BACH.

FIFTH AV., NO. 294.

Handsomely-furnished apartments, with or without private table; also pleasant room for single gentleman; references.

GENTLEMEN LOOKING FOR ELEGANTLY furnished and rigorously attended apartments, without board, will find it to their advantage to apply at No. 68 West 37th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A LARGE NUMBER OF ELEGANTLY FURNISHed floors and suites of rooms to let; private table or otherwise. Always apply at Agency of W. J. COLES & CO., No. 1,292 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN OR FAMILY APPRECIATING cleanliness, desiring choice rooms, with or without board, in small family at moderate prices, apply at No. 147 West 45th st. References.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61, WEST, NEAR 5th av.—Two suites rooms, second floor, replete with every convenience, with board, for parties seeking a refined home.

FIFTH AV., NO 347.—SECOND FLOOR, NEWLY furnished, entirely or en suite; first-class table either public or private; unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 40 IRVING PLACE, OPPOSITE WESTminster Hotel, to rent with board to a gentleman and wife, a large, furnished front room on the second floor to a small family; references required.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN, OR FAMILY, desiring elegant rooms, with board, and willing to pay a reasonable price, call at No. 137 West 23d st.; reference.

NO. 76 BARROW ST., NEAR HUDSON ST.—Furnished rooms, suitable for one or two single gentlemen, without board; gas and bath; private family; no moving.

NO. 44 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR MADISON square.—Two pleasant, well-furnished rooms on bath room floor, to let, without board, to gentlemen only.

NO. 37 UNION SQUARE.—ONE NEATLY-FURnished room at $5 per week, with gas; board, if desired, $6. Inquire of Mrs. Lawrence, on third floor.

NO. 20 WEST 32D ST.

A suite of parlors to let, with or without private table; also, rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 12 EAST 17TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Suite of rooms on third floor; also single rooms, to let with first-class board. References.

NO. 214 EAST 20TH ST.—A WELL-FURnished room, for a single gentleman, in a private family, with or without board. References.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—SPACIOUS SECOND floor, en suite or separately, with private table or board; also family and single rooms on third floor.

NO. 149 WEST 41ST ST.

Two new and well-furnished rooms; small family; no children; good table.

FIFTH AV., NO. 76—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS en suite or single with board, an entire floor of five rooms; private table if desired; references.

NO. 250 MADISON AV., CORNER 38TH ST.—A suite of four rooms, handsomely furnished, with private table, water, and bath.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—A HANDSOMELY-FURnished parlor-floor, with bath, &c., with private table, at moderate prices; also rooms for gentlemen.

SECOND STORY SUITE TO RENT—WITH OR without private table; also, another suite; room for gentlemen. Apply at No. 7 West 32d st.

ONE.—SECOND FLOOR, OF THREE ROOMS, with private table only, or without board; references. No. 38 East 20th st., near Broadway.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351, SECOND DOOR BELOW 34th st.—Elegant suite of rooms, with or without private table; also one single room; terms moderate. References.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEmen only, at No. 68 South Washington square, corner of South 5th av.; references required.

NINETEENTH-ST., WEST.—A SECOND FLOOR, or separate, and room for one or two gentlemen, with board; references required. No. 58 West 19th st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO TWO young gentlemen. Inquire on the premises, No. 168 West 34th st.

FIFTH AV., (NO. 123,) NEAR 19TH ST.—HANDsomely furnished rooms with board; terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH TWO rooms with a quiet family, offering the comforts of a home and good table; location between Lexington and 6th avs., 14th and 50th sts.; price, $30 per week; references exchanged. Address Box No. 5,440 Post Office.

WANTED FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, TWO rooms with Southern exposure and board; must be centrally located. Address, stating terms, H. N. L., Post Office Box No. 479.

WINTER RESORTS.

WINTER RESORT.

HIGHLAND PARK HOTEL, AIKEN, S. C.

Aiken has long been famous for its delightful climate, and is a favorite resort for those who seek to escape from the inclement Winters of the North without experiencing the tropical heat of Florida and the Gulf. The Highland Park Hotel was established for the accommodation of this rapidly-increasing class of visitors. It is conducted after the manner of the best Northern hotels, and has achieved a gratifying success. For terms, &c., apply to B. P. CHATFIELD, Proprietor, Aiken, S. C.; also proprietor of Planters' Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

AN AMERICAN LADY, DESIRING TO spend the Winter in a warmer climate, would go as companion, or take charge of an invalid or children. Address L. H. M., No. 161 Crown st., New-Haven, Conn.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York—City and County of New-York.—MARVIN N. ROGERS and LUCIUS H. DODGE, plaintiffs, against O. F. McDANIEL and JOHN DOE, (whose real name is unknown,) comprising the firm of "O. F. McDaniel & Co.," defendants.—Place of trial, City and County of New-York.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 291 Broadway, in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve hundred and twenty-six 83-100 dollars, with interest from the 17th day of June, 1873, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 20, 1873.

BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City.—Dated Oct. 13, 1873.

BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA—OFTEN sympathetic of piles and fistula, absurdity of dilatation, its rapid cure by the urethrotome. Three type cases addressed to his private surgical class by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, No. 42 5th-av. Inclose 25 cents by post. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evening.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

SECOND WEEK
of a series of
OLD AND NEW COMEDIES.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Also, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 1:30.

Will be presented Goldsmith's great Comedy, in three acts, entitled:

SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

Mr. LESTER WALLACK..........as..........YOUNG MARLOW

Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, W. J. FERGUSON, G. T. BROWN, E. M. HOLLAND, W. J. LEONARD, G. E. EDWIN, Miss KATHARINE ROGERS, Mme. PONISI, and Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE.

SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER MATINEE SATURDAY, NOV. 8.

Mr. T. W. Robertson's modern Comedy, called OURS, constituting the second of the series during Mr. Wallack's engagement, will be produced on MONDAY NEXT, NOV. 10, 1873.

The manager begs leave to announce he has engaged Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, From the Haymarket Theatre, London. Due notice will be given of his first appearance.

Seats can be secured two weeks in advance.

Doors open at 7:30. To commence at 8.

Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—SACRED CONCERT.

Lessee and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Messrs. M. & M. Strakosch respectfully announce THE FIRST AND ONLY GRAND SACRED CONCERT next SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, at 8 o'clock, in which the following artists of the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY will appear:

Mlle. OSTAVA TORRIANI, Miss A. L. CARY, M. VICTOR CAPOUL, M. VICTOR MAUREL, and Signor DEL PUENTE, with the great Violin Virtuoso, M. WIENIAWSKI. AND THE GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE STRAKOSCH OPERA COMPANY.

Musical Director and Conductor..........Mr. S. BEHRENS

GENERAL ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.

Reserved seats, 50 cents extra and $1 extra. Sale of seats will commence Thursday, Nov. 6, at 9 A. M., at Box-office of the Academy; also Schirmer's, No. 701, and at No. 114 Broadway.

Weber's piano-fortes will be used at this concert.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8, over at 11.

In order to make room for novelties long since determined on the management are compelled to announce

6th Week and Last Nights of the Geneva Cross. Geneva Cross. Geneva Cross.

THE LAST NIGHTS OF THE GENEVA CROSS.

Last Nights. Those who would see this Charming Play should secure seats at once. Last Nights Geneva Cross.

SATURDAY, Nov. 8, Sixth Matinée of the Geneva Cross.

A WORLD OF SPLENDORS.
THE
BLACK CROOK
AT NIBLO'S GARDEN,
EVERY EVENING AT 7:45.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 1:30.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.
"GALAXY COURSE."
TO-NIGHT,
New Lecture,
"Wastes and Burdens of Life."
CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES,
Madison av. and 45th st.

FIFTY CENTS. FIFTY CENTS. FIFTY CENTS. FIFTY CENTS. FIFTY CENTS. FIFTY CENTS. FIFTY CENTS. FIFTY CENTS. FIFTY CENTS. FIFTY CENTS.

General admission, FIFTY CENTS, including reserved seat. Tickets at the principal hotels, No. 114 Broadway, Brewster's, and Galaxy Directory, No. 5 West 23d st.

FIRST APPEARANCE
OF
GILMORE'S
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND,
P. S. GILMORE, LEADER,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, 1873.

Tickets, reserved seats, and boxes can be obtained of Major William J. A. McGrath, No. 7 Murray st.; Captain A. Ritchie, No. 38 Fulton st.; theatre ticket office, No. 114 Broadway; theatre ticket office, No. 39 Union square, and at all the principal hotels.

GOUGH. GOUGH. GOUGH.

THREE LECTURES.

GOUGH WILL LECTURE IN STEINWAY HALL, Nov. 4, on "Night Scenes in a Great Metropolis," (new.) Nov. 6, on "Peculiar People." Nov. 8, (afternoon,) "Now and Then," (new.)

**Tickets, with reserved seats, 75 cents, at Steinway's, to-day.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
NO. 5 EAST 14TH ST., NEXT TO DELMONICO'S.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
NOS. 102, 104, AND 106 COURT ST., NEAR STATE.
PRIVATE AND CLASS INSTRUCTION.

DETECTIVES' MUSEUM, NO. 600 BROADway.—Open day and evening; 25 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
NO. 212 5TH AV., CORNER 26TH ST.,
ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Twice a week—Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Once a week—Saturday mornings and Friday evenings.

Gentlemen on Monday and Thursday evenings.

Send for a circular.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., now open. Pupils can attend at their convenience, and are taught to waltz separately. Send for a circular.

MEETINGS.

ANNUAL MEETING.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION will be held in Newark, N. J., (in the First Congregational Church,) commencing on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M. The sermon will be preached by Rev. Wm. Taylor, D. D., of the Broadway Tabernacle, New-York. On WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock, Hon. Henry Wilson will preside. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Dr. Budington, and Rev. Dr. Magoun and others will deliver brief addresses during the meetings.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—A regular meeting of this Club will be held TO-DAY (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock, at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Building. All interested in agricultural improvement are invited to attend.

JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Sec. NATHAN C. ELY, Pres.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting will be held at the Library, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, at 8 o'clock. Rev. Elias Nason will read a paper on "The Ancient Psalmody of America." ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

THE WHITNEY SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY.—In Bankruptcy.—Assignee's Sale at Public Auction.—Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, made the 21st day of October, A. D. 1873, the undersigned will sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of November, 1873, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at the premises recently occupied by the Company, in the Dale Mills, at Paterson, N. J., the machinery, tools, fixtures, and finished and unfinished sewing-machines of the Whitney Sewing-machine Company, bankrupts.

Terms may be known on application to the undersigned at Paterson.

JUSTIN SNOW,
THOS. N. DALE,
Assignees in Bankruptcy of the Whitney Sewing-machine Company.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 22, 1873.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB — THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Nov. 5, at 11:30 o'clock, within their store, fresh Messina and Palermo Oranges and Lemons, ex steam-ship Alexandria, and can be seen on Pier No. 21 North River; also, fresh Almeria Grapes and Malaga Lemons, ex steam-ship Alice, and can be seen on Pier No. 23 East River; also, fresh Almeria and Lisbon Grapes, ex steam-ship Republic.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12, 1873, AT THE Brooklyn Navy-yard, by order of Vice Admiral S. C. Rowan, at 12 o'clock noon, Hull of United States steamer Nevada, of about 2,000 tons. Inventory to be seen on application to Commandant of the yard. Thirty per cent. of purchase money to be paid on the spot. See official advertisement.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEW IN FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, (Dr. John Hall.)—ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executor of Eliza Harper, deceased, pew No. 111 in Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church; very eligibly situated.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,

$1 60 PER GALLON.

Also excellent *CHARLOTTE RUSSE* and Jellies at much below other prices.

J. M. HORTON & CO.

Depots, No. 305 4th av. and No. 1,264 Broadway, near 32d st.

FURNITURE.

AT THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE, NO. 329 West 22d st., fine furniture imported from Paris, for sale at less than the original cost paid for in Europe, exclusive of duties and freight charges. The house itself, a fine brown four-story building, to lease; rent, $1,700 per annum. No agents.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A FEMALE BIBLE READER WANTS A REengagement; has been seven years in the work. Address Rev. EDWARD G. READ, West Scott place, Elizabeth, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S WORLD'S FAIR!

Is now open daily from 12 M. to 10 P. M., occupying the entire space bounded by 26th and 27th sts., Madison and 4th avs. The Monster Museum of 100,000 living and inanimate curiosities, together with the unparalleled Menagerie of 500 rare wild beasts, are thronged afternoon and evening with the wealth and fashion of the Metropolis! Eminent clergymen and the great and good of all denominations, realizing the marvelous works of nature, view with wonder and admiration this living evidence of man's supremacy over the brute creation as exemplified in Mr. Barnum's wonderful Zoölogical collection. The Grand Arenic Tournament at 2 and 8 o'clock are chaste and beautiful exhibitions of cultivated instinct as seen in the gorgeous array of trained horses, performing elephants, trick ponies, mules, riding goats, &c. The perfection of physical education is observed in the scores of Equestrians and Athletes, whose wonderful agility and deeds of daring rival the marvelous hippodromatic achievements of ancient Rome. One ticket, 50 cents, admits to all. Children under nine, 25 cents.

ELECTION RETURNS AT BARNUM'S.

TO ACCOMMODATE THE THOUSANDS WHO THRONG THE MAMMOTH HIPPODROME ON MADISON AV., AFTERNOON AND EVENING, ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED WITH THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY FOR CONNECTING THE WIRES, AND OPENING AN OFFICE AT A CONVENIENT LOCATION IN THE MAIN PAVILION ON ELECTION NIGHT, NOV. 4. COMPLETE RETURNS WILL BE BULLETINED IN FULL VIEW OF THE AUDIENCE SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THEIR APPEARANCE AT PRINTING HOUSE SQUARE.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—BEGINS AT 8.

23D ST. AND 8TH AV.

This magnificent Theatre now open at SPECIE PRICES.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra. Family Circle, 40 cents.

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK
the
Great Local
Folly,
ROUND THE CLOCK.

Full of realistic City scenes—City people and City life. Characters by G. L. FOX, FRANK HARDENBERGH, CHARLES LECLERCQ, M. A. KENNEDY, Mrs. C. M. WALCOT, Miss FANNY HAYWARD, ADELAIDE LENNOX, &c., &c.

SATURDAY AT 1:30,
LAST MATINEE of ROUND THE CLOCK.

MONDAY NEXT,
the great local drama of City and Hudson River life, entitled
FLASH OF LIGHTNING,
with a tremendous cast, and every scene new.

BROADWAY THEATRE, NO. 730 BROADWAY.

SPECIE PRICES.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats in parquet and balcony, 50 cents; family circle, 40 cents.

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK
and
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S famous local drama, originally produced at this theatre, seven years ago.

UNDER
the
GAS-LIGHT!!!

with new scenery,
The Great Railroad Effect,
The Thrilling Pier Scene, and
A GREAT CAST
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY!

MONDAY, Nov. 10.—CARLOTTA LECLERCQ in Mr. Wilkie Collins' NEW MAGDALEN.

STEINWAY HALL.

FOUNDLING ASYLUM FUND.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 5, 1873.

MR.

J. M. BELLEW'S

READING
ON BEHALF OF THE

FOUNDLING ASYLUM.

The Band of the Seventh Regiment has kindly promised to play during the evening.

Part I.

THE EXECUTION OF MONTROSE..........AYTOUN
MAGDALENA, or the Spanish Duel..........J. F. WALLER
LOST AND FOUND..........HAMILTON AIDE
THE GLOVE AND THE LIONS..........LEIGH HUNT
THE CHARITY DINNER..........LITCHFIELD MOSELEY

Part II.

HAMLET, Act III..........SHAKESPEARE
THE STORY OF THE FAITHFUL SOUL..........ADELAIDE PROCTOR
THE BATTLE OF FONTENOY..........W. J. CORBET

An Original, National and Historical Poem, specially written for Mr. Bellew, by W. J. Corbet, Esq., of Dublin, and accompanied with military march and incidental music.

THE BRITISH GRENADIERS,
THE WHITE COCKADE,
ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Tickets, with reserved seats, $1 each. For sale at Steinway Hall; at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and on application to the Ladies' Committee of the Foundling Asylum.

PROF. HARTZ. DR. COLTON.

Prof. HARTZ will perform his surprising and astonishing MAGICAL ILLUSIONS, after which Dr. COLTON will exhibit his LAUGHING GAS, at the Cooper Institute, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 5 and 7. Tickets 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Commence at 8.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS, NEW AND SECOND-HAND, of FIRST-CLASS MAKERS will be sold at LOWER PRICES for cash, or on INSTALLMENTS, or for rent, in CITY or COUNTRY, during this financial crisis, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 BROADWAY, THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN NEW-YORK. AGENTS WANTED to sell WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO and ORCHESTRAL ORGANS and PIANOS. Illustrated catalogues mailed. GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO THE TRADE.

CHICKERING, STEINWAY, AND SEVENTY-five other fine upright, square, and grand pianos and organs very low for cash, on installments, and for rent; also, organs and pianos, with keys and mechanical attachment, appropriate for exhibitions and places of amusement. S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

SPECIAL SAFE OFFER.—CHAMBERS' PIANOS, parlor squares, home and school pianos *sent anywhere on receipt of cost price.* Guaranteed unlimited and satisfaction assured by the Special Safe Offer. Write for information, circulars, and price lists. Address CHAMBERS' PIANO FACTORY, No. 101 4th av., New-York.

CHURCH PIPE ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing st., offer for sale, at reduced prices, one eight-stop and two twelve-stop organs, pedal bass, sixteen feet tone; also, one twenty stops do., warranted superior in tone and workmanship.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

COLLEGE OF MUSIC, NO. 5 WEST 14TH ST., west of 5th av.—Mme. Gazzaniga and Signor Albites will give instruction in all branches of singing.

A YOUNG LADY, PERFECT PIANIST, HAS room for a few pupils. Address E. W., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, } OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, NEW-YORK CITY, Oct. 20, 1873. }

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. of the 10th day of November, 1873, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the wrought and cast iron work of the window frames, architraves, finishings, and sashes of the external openings of the first story, the window frames, architraves, and finishings of the external openings of the second, third, and fourth stories, and the door frames, architraves, and finishings of the interior openings of the second, third, and fourth stories, all as exhibited on the drawings described in the specifications, and called for in the schedule.

Copies of the drawings, specifications, and schedule may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece for the various articles of wrought and cast iron work, as provided for in the schedule.

The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.

The whole of the work to the first story must be delivered and set in position within four months from date of acceptance of proposal, and the remainder of the work as rapidly as required by the Superintendent and the progress of the work on the building.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered, neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of wrought or cast iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Iron Work," and addressed to

C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING, BINDING, &c.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Common Council until TUESDAY, Nov. 11, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for printing, indexing, and binding proceedings of the Common Council for the year 1872.

For full information, see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY. NILSSON—CAPOUL. MARTHA.

SEVENTEENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT OF THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 5.
(SECOND TIME.) MARTHA. (SECOND TIME.)

Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON as..........Lady Henrietta
Miss A. L. CARY as..........Nancy
M. VICTOR CAPOUL as..........Lionel
Signor DEL PUENTE as..........Plunket
Signor SCHOLARA as..........Tristan

GRAND CHORUS of 60. GRAND ORCHESTRA of 50.

Musical Director and Conductor..........Signor E. MUZIO

FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 7, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
First time this season.
LES HUGUENOTS—NILSSON.

Valentina..........Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON
Marguerite..........Mlle. ALICE MARESI
Urban (the Page)..........Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY
Raoul de Nangis..........Signor CAMPANINI
Count De St. Bris..........M. VICTOR MAUREL
Count De Nevers..........Signor DEL PUENTE
Marcel..........Signor NANNETTI

ROY, BANFI, &c., &c., &c.

SATURDAY NEXT, Nov. 8, at 1:30 P. M.
GRAND NILSSON MATINEE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION, EVENING PERFORMANCES; General admission, $2. Family circle, $1. Reserved seats, (according to location,) $1 and $2 extra.

NOTICE.—Prices for Matinée Nov. 8, at 1:30 P. M.: Admission, $2; reserved seats, $1 extra.

Seats and boxes for all the above now at the Academy; also No. 701 Broadway and No. 114 Broadway.

IN REHEARSAL, AIDA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FIRST (1st) GRAND SACRED CONCERT, WALLACK'S THEATRE, SUNDAY, Nov. 9, 8 P. M., By the principal members of the STRAKOSCH OPERA COMPANY.

For particulars see concert advertisement.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.

No. 624 Broadway, No. 624.

TRIUMPHANT!
FLATTERING RECEPTION!
SECOND WEEK
of the eminent natural actor,
ROBERT McWADE,
in his grand impersonation of
RIP VAN WINKLE.
Characterization unequaled.
Most brilliant dramatic effects.
* * * * ADMISSION * * * *
50 cents, 75 cents, and $1.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

2d and 3d avs., between 63d and 64th sts.
THOROUGHLY WARMED
by ample steam pipes.
ASTONISHING MACHINERY,
fully working from 10 to 12 M., 3 to 5 and 7 to 10 P. M.
WONDERFUL PRODUCTS
of exceeding excellence and beauty.
DELIGHTFUL MUSIC
from 3 to 5 and 8 to 10 P. M.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. CHILDREN, 25 CENTS.
Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LESSEE, J. B. BOOTH.

MR. EDWIN BOOTH FOR FOUR WEEKS ONLY.
HAMLET
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30,
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH..........as..........CLAUDE MELNOTTE

Seats secured in advance at the theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. DOMINICK MURRAY.

ANOTHER GIGANTIC SUCCESS.

EVENING AT 8. The eminent artist, DOMINICK MURRAY, In his new drama of ROPED IN. | AFTERNOON AT 2, The sensation drama of CRIMES OF A GREAT CITY and WANDERING MINSTREL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Benefit of DOMINICK MURRAY.

NATIONAL AMATEUR GYMNASTIC
AND
ATHLETIC TOURNAMENT.
Proceeds to Poor of New-York City.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 8.

Interesting contests by gentleman amateurs from all parts of the country. Two hundred entries. Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50. Tickets at No. 3 Maiden lane, No. 29 Pine st., No. 6 East 28th st., Y. M. C. Association Gymnasium.

THREE FREE LECTURES
on the
ART OF SPEAKING FRENCH FLUENTLY
Also,
DRAMATIC FRENCH READINGS,
by
Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT,
THURSDAY Nov. 6,
at 11 A. M., 3.30 and 8 P. M.

Three Lectures same day to accommodate all, at his new rooms, 23D ST., SOUTH-WEST CORNER 6TH AV., over Moir's jewelry store.

Subject—No GRAMMAR!!!

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,
JUSTICE.
Mr. FRANK ROCHE, Miss GERTRUDE KELLOGG, and company in cast.

THE PILGRIM. PANIC PRICES.

RAIN HALL, GREAT JONES ST.
Gallery, 25 cents. Parquette, 50 cents.
Balcony, $1.
Every evening at 8. Saturday at 2:30 P. M.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE NEW-BRUNSWICK CARPET COMPANY, bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of The New-Brunswick Carpet Company, of County of Middlesex, State of New-Jersey, in said district, who have been duly adjudged bankrupts upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property belonging to them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at New-Brunswick, in said district, on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of John C. Rinendorf, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 24th day of October, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THE COIGNET AGGLOMERATE COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on its own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to it or for its use, and the transfer of any property by it are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY B. COLBY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the second, third, and final general meetings of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of November, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of and before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, in charge of the above entitled matter, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867; that I have filed my final account as assignee of the estate of said bankrupt with the said Register, and that at said meetings I shall apply to the Court for a settlement of my said account and for a discharge from all liability as assignee aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of the said twenty-eighth section.—Dated the 1st day of November, 1873.

RICHARD L. LEGGETT, Assignee,
No. 230 Fulton st., New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN W. HOLGATE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John W. Holgate, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of November, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of October, 1873.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

o21-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB STERN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 24th day of November, A. D. 1873, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 8, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 22d October, 1873.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

o28-1aw3wT*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE KNICKERBOCKER HOTEL COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 28th day of October, 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of The Knickerbocker Hotel Company, of the City of New-York, in said district, which was on the 5th day of August, A. D. 1873, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York.

TOWNSEND SCUDDER,
Assignee.

n4-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK PFAFF, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 25th day of October, 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Frederick Pfaff, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1873, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

EDWIN SAUNDERS, Assignee.

o28-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LUDWIG ULLMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Ludwig Ullman, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the day of September, A. D. 1873.

JOSEPH M. FORGES, Assignee,
No. 24 Dey street, New-York City.

o28-1aw3wT*

TO-DAY'S ELECTIONS.

CANDIDATES NOMINATED — QUESTIONS TO BE DECIDED.

Elections of more or less importance are to be held to-day in the States of New-York, Arkansas, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Minnesota, New-Jersey, Virginia and Wisconsin.

CONGRESSMEN.

Elections of Congressmen to fill vacancies are also to be held in the Sixth District of New-York, Fifth District of Michigan, and Third District of Massachusetts. The candidates in the New-York district are given elsewhere. In Massachusetts, the Republicans have nominated Mayor Henry L. Pierce, of Boston. The Democrats have made nine attempts, and have been unable to find anyone of their party to accept. Some of them will probably vote for Benjamin Dean, who was first nominated. In Michigan, the Republican candidate is William B. Williams, and the Democratic candidate, C. C. Comstock. The Massachusetts and Michigan districts have been Republican; the New-York district, Democratic.

NEW-YORK.

In New-York are to be elected a portion of our State officers, the full Legislature, (the Senators to Everett voted in the election of the United States Senator in the Webb election) and other officers. The names of the candidates for the principal offices were given in yesterday's TIMES. The vote of the State for Governor last November, was: John A. Dix, Republican, 445,801; Francis Kernan, Democrat, 399,238; Dix's majority, 46,451. For President, the State gave Grant 53,456 majority in a total of 886,020. The people of the State are also asked to decide whether our Judges shall hereafter be appointed.

MARYLAND.

The people of Maryland are to elect two State officers and a Legislature which will choose a United States Senator. The candidates for the State offices are:

	Republican.	Democratic.
Controller	H. H. Goldsborough.	Lewin Woolford.
Clk. Court Ap.	John H. Price.	J. S. Franklin.

At the election in Maryland in November last President Grant received 60,760 votes, and Mr. Greeley 67,682. In 1871 the Democratic candidate for Governor had 15,135 majority in a total of 131,763.

MINNESOTA.

Minnesota is to elect its State officers, one-half its Senators for two years, and all its House of Representatives for one year. There are three tickets for State officers in the field, as follows:

	Republican.	Democratic.	Independent.
Governor	Cushman K. Davis.		
Lieutenant Governor	Alphonse Berto.		
Secretary of State	S. P. Jennison.		
Treasurer	Mina Grinager.		
Attorney General	George P. Wilson.		
Governor		Ara Barton.	
Lieutenant Governor		Ebenezer Ayres.	
Secretary of State		John H. Stevens.	
Treasurer		Edwin W. Dike.	
Attorney General		William P. Clough.	

Temperance.

Governor	Samuel Mayall.
Lieutenant Governor	Ebenezer Ayres.
Secretary of State	John H. Stevens.
Treasurer	L. N. Sayler.
Attorney General	George P. Wilson.

The vote of Minnesota for President in 1872 was: Grant, 54,338; Greeley, 34,327; Grant's majority, 20,011. The people of the State are also asked to accept or reject four amendments to the State Constitution, which provide for biennial sessions of the Legislature, define some of its duties, and empower the State Treasurer to deposit the money of the State in bank, a practice which the Constitution now expressly prohibits.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Massachusetts will elect its full State ticket, Councillors, and its Legislature, which will choose a United States Senator. There are three tickets for State officers in the field, and it is intimated that another, from the Prohibitionists, will be offered the voters at the polls. The regular tickets are these:

	Republican.	Democratic.	Labor.
Governor	Robert C. Hooper.	Robert Ames.	James I. Alcorn.
Lieut. Governor	Alex. H. Rice.	Thos. L. Davis.	Henry Musgrove.
Sec'y of State	Oliver Warner.	James Hill.	T. W. Stringer.
Treasurer	Nathan Clark.	John R. Holland.	W. H. Vasser.
Attorney General	Geo. M. Stearns.	C. R. Train.	Beverly Matthews.
Auditor	Henry E. Turner.	W. K. Gibbs.	W. W. Bell.
Supt. Instruction	Alex. H. Bullock.	T. W. Pardon.	John D. Webster.

The people have submitted to them an amendment to their State Constitution, which relates to the investment of the school fund. The vote of the State for President last year was: Grant, 80,175; Greeley, 47,293. Grant's majority, 34,887.

WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin will elect its State officers, one-half its Senate, and its full House. The liquor interest has been making an earnest effort to capture the Legislature, and it is reported that the Brewers' Association have raised, in conjunction with other liquor associations, large sums of money, and have sent their agents over the State to influence voters by every means in their power to vote the Democratic tickets. The candidates for State officers are:

	Republican.	Democratic.
Governor	C. C. Washburn.	William R. Taylor.
Lieut. Governor	Robt. H. Baker.	Charles D. Parker.
Sec. of State	Eph. W. Young.	Peter Doyle.
Treasurer	Ole C. Johnson.	Ferdinand Kuhn.
Attorney General	Leander F. Frisby.	A. Scott Sloane.

The vote of Wisconsin for President last Fall was: Grant, 104,997; Greeley, 86,477; Grant's majority, 18,520.

VIRGINIA.

The people of Virginia are to elect their State officers, and their Legislature, which will choose a United States Senator. The proposed amendments to the Constitution, which were before the Legislature at the last session, are not to be submitted to the people at this time, as they must again be passed upon by the Legislature before they are referred to the popular vote. The candidates for State offices are these:

	Republican.	Conservative.
Governor	Robert W. Hughes.	James L. Kemper.
Lieut. Governor	C. F. Ramsdell.	Robert E. Withers.
Sec'y General	David W. Fultz.	Raleigh T. Daniel.

The vote of Virginia for President in 1872 was: Grant, 73,214; Greeley, 91,634; Grant's majority, 18,420.

THE OTHER STATES.

The elections in the remaining States are of minor importance. Arkansas will fill some vacancies in its Legislature. Illinois will elect County Judges and other officials, and fill some vacancies in the Legislature. Kansas will elect one-half its Senators and all its House of Representatives, and the Legislature thus formed will choose a United States Senator in place of Caldwell, resigned. Kansas will also vote on an amendment to its Constitution, increasing the number of members of its House and providing for the representation of sections now without that privilege. New-Jersey will elect one-third of its State Senate and its House of Representatives.

THE ELECTION IN THIS CITY.

INFORMATION FOR VOTERS.

At Police Head-quarters Mr. Hasbrouck, the Chief of the Bureau of Election, was very busy, yesterday, swearing in Inspectors of Election, and the corridors were thronged with politicians of all classes. It is generally expected that the struggle to-day will pass quietly enough. The Police, however, have made ample arrangements. At the polling-places there will be 1,173 patrolmen. The station-houses and streets will be guarded by 627 men, while the Central Office will be guarded by 141 men, under the command of Inspectors Walling and McDermott, and Capts. Copeland and Burden, and details from the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, and Thirty-third Precincts and the Sanitary Squad. These men will act as a reserve, and will be sent to any point where an unusual demonstration is made. The polls will open to-morrow at 6 o'clock A. M. and remain open until 4 P. M. At each of the different polling-places throughout the City there will be six boxes, except in the Sixth Congressional District, where there will be seven, the seventh being for the votes for Congressman in the place of the late James Brooks. The labels on these boxes will be as follows:

General, Number Two.
Congress, Number Three.
(In the Sixth Congressional District only.)
Senator, Number Four.
Assembly, Number Five.
Appointment or Election of the Chief Judge and Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals and of Justices of the Supreme Court.
Appointment or Election of Judges of City and County Courts.
Annexation.

The ballots to be used at the election will be supplied by the committeemen of the different political parties, and each ballot will show on the outside words similar to those on the boxes. Every voter will therefore be able to see exactly what is done with his vote.

The printing on the inside of the ballots should be as follows:

For the box first in order, and marked and numbered "General, Number Two," the ballots should read:

For Secretary of State.
Francis C. Thayer.
For Controller.
Nelson K. Hopkins.
For Treasurer.
Daniel G. Fort.
For Attorney General.
Benjamin F. Stilliman.
For State Engineer and Surveyor.
Wm. B. Taylor.
For Canal Commissioner.
Sidney Mead.
For Inspector of State Prisons.
Moss K. Pierce.
For Justices of the Supreme Court.
Enoch L. Fancher.
Chas. H. Van Brunt.
For Sheriff.
John McCool.
For County Clerk.
Jacob M. Patterson, Jr.
For Justices of the Marine Court.
Henry E. Howland.
Roswell B. Hasch.
For Coroner.
Cornelius Flynn.
Michael Cregan.
Andreas Willman.
For Judges of the Superior Court.
Alex. Spaulding.
James Dayton.
Joel W. Mason.
To serve the remainder of the unexpired term of Peter Gilsey, deceased.

In the Sixth Congressional District (as established by the act of 1872) there will be next in order a box marked "Congress, Number Three." The ballot will read:

"For Representative in Congress for the Sixth Congressional District,"

(One name.)

At all other polls, the box second in order will be marked "Senator, Number Four." The ballot will read:

"For Senator for the —— Senatorial District,"

(One name.)

For the box third in order, but marked and numbered "Assembly, Number Five," the ballot will read:

"For Member of Assembly, for the —— Assembly District,"

(One name.)

For the box fourth in order, marked "Appointment or Election of the Chief Judge and Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals, and of Justices of the Supreme Court," the ballot will read:

"Shall the officers of the Chief Judge and Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals and of the Justices of the Supreme Court be hereafter filled by appointment—YES;"

or,

"Shall the officers of the Chief Judge and Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, and of the Justices of the Supreme Court be hereafter filled by appointment—NO."

For the box fifth in order, marked "Appointment or Election of Judges of City and County Courts," the ballot will read—

"Shall the offices of the Judge of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, of the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, of the Judge of the Superior Court of Buffalo, of the Judge of the City Court of Brooklyn, of the County Judge of the several counties of the State be hereafter filled by appointment—YES;"

or,

"Shall the offices of the Judge of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, of the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, of the Judge of the Superior Court of Buffalo, of the Judge of the City Court of Brooklyn, of the County Judge of the several counties of this State be hereafter filled by appointment—NO."

For the box sixth in order, marked "Annexation," the ballot will read:

"FOR the annexation of the towns of Morrisania, West Farms and King's Bridge, to the City and County of New-York."

Or,

"AGAINST the annexation of the towns of Morrisania, West Farms, and King's Bridge, to the City and County of New-York."

It should be remembered that the inside of these ballots may be either written or printed or partly written and partly printed, so long as it be intelligible, and that the number of names for each office does not exceed the number of persons to be elected.

THE REFORM TICKET.

The following is a complete list of the nominations selected by the Cooper Institute Joint Convention of the Council of Political Reform and of the German Central Reform Organization. The choice has been made from the candidates nominated by each of the political parties, and in some instances the candidates of each party are equally recommended, while in other cases, where the candidates of both parties were deemed objectionable, no choice has been made leaving it to the voters to make their own choice:

For the Supreme Court—Abram R. Lawrence, Chas. Donohue, Enoch L. Fancher, and C. H. Van Brunt, the candidates of both parties being equally recommended.

For the Superior Court—Claudius Monell and Gilbert Spier.

For the Marine Court—Henry E. Howland, Henry Alker, and David McAdam.

For Sheriff—John McCool, Wm. E. Conner.

For County Clerk no choice has been made, the candidates of both parties being deemed objectionable.

For Alderman—Edward Gillon.

For Senators—Fifth Senatorial District, Jas. W. Booth, Vincent C. King; Sixth District, Jacob Gross, Geo. Henken, Jr.; Eighth District, Walter S. Pinckney, H. H. Moore.

For Assemblyman—Third District—Thos. Mulligan. Fifth—Austin Leake. Seventh—Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., Geo. W. Clarke. Eighth—Jas. Messer. Ninth—A. J. Matthewson, Geo. B. Deane, Jr. Tenth—L. C. Wachner. Eleventh—Major McAfee, Oliver P. Buell. Twelfth—J. Lyons. Thirteenth—J. H. Horton. Fourteenth—Charles S. Spencer. Fourteenth—J. R. Taylor. Fifteenth—J. Blumenthal. Sixteenth—Jos. B. Varnum. Seventeenth—Chas. M. Whittemore. Eighteenth—Wm. G. Choat. Nineteenth—Allex. Martin, Thomas O'Callaghan. Twentieth—John D. Coughlin. Twenty-first—Chas. Crary.

DON'T FORGET MEMPHIS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have concluded to deposit my vote in the "box for Memphis sufferers," although I am not registered.

I hope every wife and daughter will contribute to that cause according to her circumstances.

Will those women who make such an outcry about their disfranchisement, vote this part of the ticket? I shall send my ballot to be deposited by my husband.

AN ANTI-WOMAN SUFFRAGE WOMAN.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 3, 1873.

CLOTHING FOR DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

The Prison Association is doing a good thing for discharged prisoners in helping them to honest and useful employment. The first thing to do for them when they are about to leave the prison walls is to provide suitable clothing in place of the convict's garb. An appeal to the charitable for clothing of all kinds to be thus made use of has been issued by Sinclair Tousey, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the association; Stephen Cutter, Chairman Discharged Convict Committee; Elisha Harris, M. D. Corresponding Secretary; William C. Gilman, Treasurer, No. 46 Pine street, and A. W. Sheldon, General Agent, No. 19 Centre street. Clothing may be sent to the latter or, if notified to do so, he will send a messenger for it.

CUSTOM-HOUSE NOTES.

At the Custom-house, yesterday, the following appointments of female Inspectors were announced: Mrs. Buckman, to fill a vacancy; Mrs. Domingues and Mrs. O'Kerney, additional appointments. These appointments will increase the force to nine instead of seven. The Custom-house will only be open to-day from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., and then merely for the clearance of vessels. There was but little change, yesterday, in the general business transacted.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

NOW AND THEN.

LECTURE BY MR. J. B. GOUGH.

Last night Mr. J. B. Gough delivered the second of the Mercantile Library series of lectures at Association Hall, the subject chosen being "Now and Then." There was a very large audience. After commenting upon the relation of his subject to the past, present, and future, and referring to the events which led to our independence as a nation, he dwelt upon the progress which the world has made during the past fifty years, and said that grander developments had been realized in the course of the half century than were ever recorded in the previous history of nations. In poetry, sculpture, and art, we had not made much progress; we had not improved upon Homer's poetry or upon Rafaelle's pictures. The palaces of the Romans were more gorgeous and incomparably more enduring than our own, but in how many significant particulars had the progress of the world been concentrated within the past century! In light, locomotion, and communication, the progress of this age contrasted with the aggregate progress made in the whole previous history of the world. Fifty years ago we burned the same materials for light as they did 5,000 years ago. The lamps and torches that illuminated Belshazzar's feast were as brilliant and were probably of the same materials as those at the earlier receptions at Washington. The same might be said of locomotion. Nimrod and Noah traveled at about the same rate of speed as our fathers. He remembered traveling between Albany and Utica, and making three miles an hour straight through. Now in twenty-seven hours we could pass the States of Maine, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, and 100 miles into Virginia. He could leave here at 10 in the morning, and arrive at Syracuse, 350 miles away, in ample time to lecture. In '29 he was sixty-three days crossing the Atlantic; in '60 he crossed it in a little over nine days. But the progress in the means of communication was more wonderful than all. He remembered the old clumsy system of telegraphing, the Martello towers along the coast, and how signs were made from hill-top to hill-top, conveying information slowly and tediously from point to point. Now the clocks in all Great Britain could be regulated by Greenwich time by electricity, and Washington could communicate with the Court at St. James as fast as the words were written. Now we send a loving message 1,000 miles in ten seconds, and at our breakfast table we read in our morning papers all that occurred the day before. The best description he had ever heard of the electric telegraph was that given by a negro who likened it to a dog whose head was in New-York and his tail in Philadelphia. "When you tread on the tail of that ere dog in Philadelphia," said the negro, "he bark at New-York." There was much to stir our pulses when we noted the giant-like strides of progress in the last fifty years, and there was a clear call to a real festival of hope, gladness, and rejoicing in the present life. What should be our duty under this steadily-growing radiance? Was not the wisest course to take a constant observation, look close to our reckoning as we were going so fast, and see where we were going? Irequired more thought and watchfulness to cross the ocean in a lightning express than that of a donkey cart in a country lane. The best course was to be modest, reverent, self-restraining. Let us see how much that is gold shrivels here and there into tinsel. What was now often called refinement was only a wretched attempt to ape the manners of those above in the social scale. In the olden times love of home, and for a plain life at home with all its happiness and comforts. In the *then* the marriage relation with its hallowed influence was the offspring of love; in the *now* it was made a matter of barter and sale, and family life was metamorphosed into a wretched struggle for fashionable display. One man married to please his respectability, one man to please his friends, another brought a wife home to spite his relatives, and another married to procure service without being obliged to pay for it. One girl married because she did not like to work, and wanted to be supported in doing nothing but crochet and Berlin work, with ample time to go out. He sometimes saw these butterflies in the street, with abundance of finery, cheap jewelry, and head-gear; and, speaking of female head-gear, he might say that no one could break the second commandment in worshiping it, because it was unlike anything in the heavens above or the earth beneath. He knew it was the fashion to make old maids and old bachelors subjects of ridicule, but would it not be better to be laughed at because you are not married, than never to laugh at all because you are married? If a girl was meek in her manner, if she was modest in the presence of gentlemen, or if she is kind to animals, she was cut out for an old maid. Neatness, modesty, thrift, order, and humanity seemed to be the never-failing characteristics of that terrible creature, the old maid. But, he asked, were not some of the women whose existence was a blessing to the world of this class? Take, for instance, Florence Nightingale, Miss Carpenter, Clara Barton, Miss Dix, and a host of others. We were Christians, and yet we worshiped the meanest of all gods, and bowed the knee to Mammon. The purse-bearing scoundrel was often honored, but the moneyless scoundrel was always despised. In some of our cities it was scarcely possible to convict a man with money of crime. He did not believe in hanging a man, but he asked did they ever hear of a poor man who had had three trials for murder? [Applause.] The question was not one of right or wrong, guilt or innocence; but of wealth or poverty. They could point out men whose lives were gross, with no redeeming qualities of education, personal beauty, or refinement, who were Sudges, Magistrates, members of Congress, and who were admitted into society into which the poor man dared not almost look. Men were too often judged by the money they possessed; ministers of the Gospel prostrated before it; the churches were fishing to catch themoneyed man, while the poor man was allowed to go by with indifference, sometimes even worse. Parental control was not now what it used to be in the old time. Our mere boys were men now, and our mere girls were fine ladies. Youth patronizes old age. How many of our young men had yet to learn that they knew but little, and that was the most important piece of information they could get. Nowadays we saw young men who evidently had one idea at some time, but that evidently had died for want of companionship. It was the fashion, the lecturer said, to laugh at the discipline of the Puritans, but, after all, he sake was not the real test the fruit of the things we kicked at? were the men and women of to-day, on the whole better than in our early history? On the contrary, was not the mass of the courage and nobleness, and truth and loyalty and duty, as well as the beauty of the ordinary home life of the country the direct outcome of what was thus ridiculed? Notwithstanding that there was much to be deplored in modern tendencies, he was happy to say that they were not without their encouraging aspects There was a more universal acknowledgement of the claims of humanity in the treatment of the insane and of prisoners, in times for the aged, the friendless, the orphan, and the afflicted. Industrial schools, refuges, and hospitals everywhere abounded. Sunday-schools, mission schools, and other benevolent institututions which were unknown in the beginning of the present century were carrying on a work which could not fail to gladden all hearts. Then we had as matter of congratulation our magnificent system of free education, which was the admiration of the world, our colleges, academies, and seminaries of learning, and what seemed to him greater than all, the abolition of that system of slavery which used to be the standing taunt against every American when traveling in foreign countries.

LECTURE BY REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH.

The third lecture of the popular course delivered weekly at the Harlem Theatre and Music Hall, last evening was by Rev. George H. Hepworth. There were not many people present, so that when the lecturer appeared on the stage he opened his discourse in this manner:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: We are so few that we shall have to listen with extra attention to make up for the deficit in auditors. My subject is "Conflict Between Good and Evil." Man as a unit and men in the aggregate form an exceedingly instructive study. Man to his fellow is an ever-present mystery. Human nature is a profounder labyrinth than history bears any record of. In striving to understand it we grope our way blindly and in the dark, being taught only by the roughest experiences. "Man," says the Persian, "is a creature in whom all possible contradictions concentrate." No one is wholly good or wholly bad. Man is a unit, made by the marriage of half a God with half a devil. There is an eternal conflict between these two—good and evil. In one man the evil gains control and produces the ideal pirate, murderer and criminal, and gives us a feeble glimpse of what a real personal devil is. So, too, in others, the good prevails, and in the same way gives us a feeble glimpse of what a real personal angel is. There is a time in every man's life when each of these hold sway. There are moments in every criminal's life when a desire to do good predominates and in every saint's life when evil, like a deluge, overflows the banks and destroy the crops and treasures laid up in his life-time. Do we not daily wonder at the good in bad men and the evil in good men? The church is the ally of man's better nature, the officer who drills the good to resist the evil. Referring to the influence and application of religion for the advantage of the better part of our nature, the lecturer likened it to the general who strives to marshal all that is best in us against the well-organized forces tending to our destruction. The one hopeful fact on which men base their predictions for the future is that the good is the stronger part of life. Evil and wrong, though seeming to be omnipotent for a time, shall be overcome. Ere many years go by, some brave prophet shall organize the fight, and, calling to his side the best minds in the universe, conquer for the good. The conflict between good and evil began in the upper empyrean before time was. The hordes of the rebellion on the one side were met by the Archangels and their legions on the other. The Bull Run of that old story was only the type of the inevitable fate of error in its attempts at oppression and tyranny, in the past, present, and future. Even in matter this conflict and victory are indelibly written. In every-day life may be observed the restless antagonism between man and his surroundings and the desire of something better. Man at the beginning may be satisfied with the rough caraval of the Briton; but he evolves out of his brain a new thought, and his hands stretch out to a nobler and more ambitious vessel, until at last to-day he has the best ships, that cut the most bolsterous waves with ease and safety. This contrast between the primitively insufficient appliances of olden time, and the grand attainments of progressive science in these days indicates the never-ceasing conflict going on in all phases of nature. Every generation somehow touches a higher point than had ever been reached before. despite the undertow sometimes so very apparent. Strange as it may seem, the great means of progress has been war. The history of progress is written by a pen dipped in human blood. There is a kind of *vis inertiæ* in human nature which in the ordeal of historic providence has been eradicated time and again by the unavoidable struggles which have grown out of the conflicts between oppressors and oppressed. These rebellions or uprisings are periodical, and when they cease, place human nature higher on the shores of progress. Take a single nation as an illustration. The panorama of its history passes before our eyes, showing that what a generation gains its children keep and add to. England tells the whole story, and one nation may be taken as an example for all. Her different suits of higher civilization from the days of her barbarity to the present were put on by the people, who, in assuming them, looked higher in anticipation of better in the future. These were illustrated by the speaker through references to the victory over King John at Runnymede: that of the Commonwealth over the Stuarts in the days of the Protectorate, and so on to the coming of the Pilgrims in the Mayflower, and the repetition of the progressive tendency in the various epochs of America's history. These political advances have been equaled by religious progression. Corrupt religion was fought and its despotism overthrown in the sixteenth century. The Pope, the most terrible dictator ever known, had his inquisition and power of excommunication, which made him a despot, the result of the condition of the times and not of Roman Catholicism. Had Protestantism been the religion of those days the despotism in all its fearful shape would still have existed. No deeds of tyranny under the Roman Catholics ever surpassed in cruelty those perpetrated by Protestants on the Massachusetts hills many years after. Luther and Calvin stood in the providential light of advancement, and aroused the people to stand up for freedom as opposed to the spiritual autocracy of the times. This contest gradually spread to one between all sects, and not between the Pope and the Protestants. These multifarious contests were only the second stage of religious progress, which has finally become more apparent. The sound of the discords become faint, until nearly all the sects to-day are joining hands all round, which indicates unfailingly the rapid concentration of these religious forces into one grand army under one banner and without party names. Each of the regiments of the Republic of Truth shall perform its part of the great campaign which must overcome evil in all its phases. There is an inherent weakness in all error wherever it shows itself, and there is an inherent strength in truth. The army that may surround the former do not melt away eventually, because it is a fact that truth is kingly, and must rule; error is beggarly, and must grovel in rags. Honesty and truth are the only things that last. Our business men are learning the reality of this axiom daily in these troublous times. All men know that when right, men are brave, when wrong cowardly. In conclusion, Mr. Hepworth said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I can see in my mind's eye two vessels leaving the port, one floating many flags from her masthead and unseaworthy; the other sailing under the flag of one nation in every way prepared for her voyage. While the sea is placid and the gales are favorable both can go upon their way in safety; but when the clouds gather and the storm bursts upon the vessels, which are heaved high and tossed by the fierce frenzy of old ocean, then on that vessel on whose stern is written the name "Wrong" the dry-rot tells and the waters tear her asunder, so that when the tempest subsides and the seas grow smooth, her passengers are found clinging to the spars, crying in vain for life. The other vessel, built after the right model, lives through the gale, and when it abates she rides the ocean in safety. She is the type of good; and here is seen the conflict between good and evil, two vessels which start upon the voyage of life every day."

THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, John Whitehead was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of $1,000 for sending obscene matter through the mail....John Bott, for a similar offense, were sent to prison for one year and four months....Joseph English, for counterfeiting five-cent nickel pieces was sent to prison for three years. ....Charity Ann Walker and Edmund Walker, her husband, was sent for five years each, with hard labor, for counterfeiting in Westchester. Sentence was suspended on their daughter, aged about eighteen years, who was also convicted....Edward Lange, convicted of embezzling mail-bags, was sent to prison for one year and fined $250....George F. Dunning, for presenting false vouchers to the Government, was sent to Kings County Penitentiary for two years....The trial of Oscar H. Wainwright was concluded before Judge Benedict yesterday. He was indicted for perjury in connection with a bogus bond transaction, was convicted. Sentence was deferred....Lewis H. Bennett was discharged from the army yesterday, by Judge Blatchford, because he had enlisted while a minor without the consent of his parents.... In the case of the United States against John and Thomas Butler and Charles Devlin, which was an action to recover $7,000 on a tobacconist's bond given on behalf of John Butler, the jury disagreed.... Judge Woodruff will sit in the United States Circuit Court, No. 27 Chambers street, on Wednesday, Nov. 12, and take up the hearing of appeals in Admiralty. Judge Nathaniel Shipman will sit to-day in place of Judge Woodruff.

CITY HALL NOTES.

An elderly German, who gave his name as Gustave Prandt, and a young woman from the County of Roscommon, Ireland, appeared before Mayor Havemeyer yesterday and requested him to unite them in wedlock. Previous to recording the names, an interpreter asked the prospective bridegroom if he had been married before. He declined to answer for a few moments, and being pressed he replied: "I am married, but my wife left me eighteen months ago in the old country." The Roscommon lady then told the Mayor that Prandt had deceived her, and she pushed out of the office, leaving him behind....Aldorman Morris, Mr. Beers, and others called upon the Mayor yesterday.

PERSONAL.

Major Gen. W. S. Hancock is at Barnum's Hotel.

Hon. H. W. Adams, of Kentucky; Hon. S. Hettheimer, of Rochester, and D. C. Kells, of the United States Navy, are at the Metropolian Hotel.

Thomas D. Pearce, of Philadelphia, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Gen. J. S. Tyler, of Boston, and Col. F. C. Armstrong, of Texas, are at the New-York Hotel.

Lieut. G. P. Marbury, of the United States Navy, is at the Everett House.

Major P. R. Tendall, of the United States Marine Corps; Hon. J. R. French, of Washington; E. Eldridge, of Elmira; Hon. W. H. Painter, of Pennsylvania; Col. J. E. Gowan, of Russia; Judge D. Foster, of Boston; Gen. W. Rainter, of Philadelphia, and W. J. Florence, the actor, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Lieut. Commander Morgan, of the United States Navy, and Capt. J. Codman, of San Francisco, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

Capt. H. Loughly and Dr. H. A. Forgerty, of the steam-ship Yorkshire, are at the St. Germain Hotel.

Gen. Clary, of the United States Army; Hon. J. J. Mitchell, of St. Louis, and Hon. Perry H. Smith, of Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. W. L. Grant, of Kentucky; Judge Tracy, of Buffalo, and Major T. Norton, of the United States Army, are at the Astor House.

D. McCarthy, of Syracuse, is at the Gilsey House.

Hon. Alexander H. Rice, Geo. C. Richardson, and Grialey J. F. Bryant, of Boston, and Col. T. B. Loomis, of Connecticut, are at the Windsor Hotel.

LOCAL POLITICAL NOTES.

The Eighth Assembly District German Republican Association, Wm. Gellmann presiding, held a meeting at the Tenth Ward Hotel, in Broome street, last night, when arrangements were completed to insure a full German vote for the regular Republican ticket.

A mass-meeting of voters of the Tenth, Eleventh, and Seventeenth Wards was held at Lincoln Hall, corner Houston and Allen streets, last night, when resolutions ratifying the nominations of Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., for County Clerk and George Henoken, Jr. for the Senate, were passed. Addresses were delivered in English and German.

The Twelfth Assembly District German Republican Association, Frederick Klein presiding, held a meeting at Dry Dock Hall, in East Fourth street, last night, to make the final arrangements for the election to-day.

The First Assembly District German Republican Association, A. E. Hayse presiding, held a meeting at No. 9 Leonard street last night, when arrangements for a plentiful distribution of the regular Republican ticket among the German voters of the district were completed.

Under the auspices of a German Independent Campaign Club, a mass-meeting of the Germans of Harlem was held at One Hundred and Sixteenth street and Third avenue last night, ratifying the nomination of Wm. Haw, Jr., the regular Republican candidate for the Assembly for the Twenty-first District. Resolutions to that effect were passed, and enthusiastic addresses were delivered in support of the same.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Board of Supervisors met and adjourned yesterday for want of a quorum.

No tidings have yet been received concerning the Anchor Line steamer Ismailia, which sailed from this port Sept. 30, bound for Glasgow.

The deputation of the Ute Indians left for Philadelphia last evening. The Crows will stay in this City until their sick chiefs have recovered.

Yesterday the statement of John T. Irving, the burglar, regarding the Nathan murder, was put in writing and sent to the District Attorney by Police Superintendent Matsell.

Under the auspices of a Polish society of this City, arrangements are being made for a celebration of the anniversary of the first Polish revolution, on an extensive scale, on the 29th inst.

Primary School No. 35, situated at No. 293 Pearl street, which has been closed since July last for repairs, was opened yesterday morning. About 100 children were present, but this number will be largely increased in a few days.

The Methodist ministers met yesterday morning at No. 805 Broadway, Rev. J. B. Merwin presiding. The meeting was devoted to devotional exercises, instead of the usual discussion of questions relating to the condition of the Church.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has opened an office for general business in the Grand Union Hotel, corner of Forty-second street and Park avenue, opposite the Grand Central Depot. Election returns will be received there this evening.

Chamberlain Lane reports that the receipts of his bureau last week were $2,636,607 34, and the payments $1,103,922 04. The balance in the Treasury Nov. 1 was $4,461,003 33. The Chamberlain commenced paying the semi-annual interest on the City stocks and bonds yesterday.

Jacob Barga, Thomas Prendergast, Solomon Wolferman, Florian Schmidt, who were arrested on the charge of registering on false naturalization papers, were discharged yesterday morning, after examination, by Commissioner Davenport. Jeremiah Sullivan, arrested on the same charge, was committed.

The New-York Presbytery met yesterday in the chapel of University Place Church, corner of Tenth street and University place, Rev. M. R. Vincent presiding. A resolution was introduced to grant provisional licenses to students of the Theological Seminary to preach, which was lost after considerable discussion.

The Captain and Purser of the steamer Thuringia were examined privately before the Police Commissioners regarding the charges against Capt. Irving and Detective Farley, in reference to the Bank of England forgeries. Their evidence, which, it is understood, was favorable to the accused officers, will be made public at the trial on Friday next.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the University of the City of New-York was held yesterday morning, and the following gentlemen were elected to supply the places of one-fourth of the members of the Council whose terms of office have expired: Howard Crosby, D. D.; E. P. Rogers, D. D.; John C. Green, William H. Neilson, John E. Parsons, J. W. C. Loveridge, J. Augustus Hamilton, and Dr. Fred. W. Lente.

The regular monthly conference of the Episcopal Church of this City was held last night, at the Church of the Incarnation, on Madison avenue, corner of Thirty-fifth street, Bishop Vail, of Kansas, presiding over the meeting. The question under discussion was "Mission Chapels; or, Free Churches." Addresses were made by Dr. Montgomery, Dr. Peters, Dr. Kramer, Rev. Mr. Cowly, and others.

The opening exercises of the International Academy of Natural Science were held last evening at Room No. 18, Cooper Institute. The opening address, defining the relations between true science and religion, was delivered by Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby. Addresses were also delivered by Dr. West, Prof. George N. Bigelow, A. M., Rev. Dr. John T. Bigelow, Dr. Robert M. Labberton, Mr. William Henry Goodyear, Dr. A. Lene, and Dr. Adrian J. Ebell.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, reports the receipts for Croton water rents, penalties, and tapping Croton pipes, for the six months ending Oct. 31 last, at $1,135,370 18, being an increase of $165,784 92 over the receipts for the same period in 1871, in which year the cost of collecting water rents during these six months was $65,240 96, and in 1873 it was $28,037 25, a decrease of $37,203 71, showing a net increase in revenue from Croton water of $202,988 63 for the last six months over the same period in 1871.

A lecture entitled "The Levite who Passed by on the Other Side," is to be given this evening by Hon. Algernon S. Sullivan, in the Chapel of the Church of the Strangers, Greene street, near Eighth street. The proceeds of the lecture are to be devoted in sustaining the Door-way for Women, an institution established last July by a society of young men called "The Fraternals." The object of this charity, as its name would indicate, is to provide a temporary shelter for poor but deserving women, together with a bath and free medical attendance in case of sudden illness. During the month of October 230 lodgings were given to 135 women, and employment was given to twenty-five women. The admittance fee to the lecture is twenty-five cents. Rev. Dr. Charles F. Deems will preside.

BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen did not hold their usual weekly session yesterday.

The body found floating in the water foot of Van Brunt street, on Sunday, was identified yesterday as that of Wm. Carroll, a Sandy Hook pilot.

James Merrigan, who was jointly indicted with his wife for the killing of Margaret Hamill, was taken before the Grand Jury and admitted to bail in $10,000 yesterday.

An unknown woman, very much emaciated in appearance, was found lying in the street unconscious, yesterday, and taken to the Fourth Precinct Station-house, where she died in a few moments. Death is supposed to have resulted from starvation.

Patrick Lysaght, of No. 242 Hamilton avenue, was found late on Sunday night lying in front of Henry Cade's liquor store. Some cuts were on his head, and shortly after being removed to the station-house he died. The Coroner will investigate.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Isaac Foster, colored, a hack-driver, was instantly killed by the 4:38 P. M. train of the New-Haven Railroad, from the City, on Saturday evening.

Coroner Miller, of Morrisania, was called on Sunday to hold an inquest upon the body of an unknown man, apparently a German, about forty-five years old, who, while walking on the railroad track at Tremont, was struck by a New-Haven train and instantly killed. He had full sandy whiskers, light complexion, and by papers found upon his person his name is supposed to be Charles Swanson or Sopher.

NEW-JERSEY.

There were 22,055 votes registered in Newark.

Evening schools were opened last night in eight of the Jersey City public schools.

The Italian colony at Vineland has secured a large tract of land and commenced preparing it for grapes.

The Bridgeton Board of Education has passed a resolution denying the admission of colored children to the public schools.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe will read before the Young Men's Christian Association of Jersey City, at the Tabernacle, to-night.

St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, in Belleville, was entered by thieves on Saturday and robbed of all the gold and silver utensils.

The laborers employed on the new cut for the Pennsylvania Railroad, through Bergen Hill, Jersey City, have had their wages reduced from $1 50 to $1 40 per day.

Andrew Hill, a flagman employed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, in Newark, saved the life of a young lady who fell on the track in front of a train on Saturday.

The annual meeting of the American Missionary Society will begin to-morrow, in the First Congregational Church, at Newark, and will be presided over by Hon. Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United States.

The second lecture in the course before the Young Men's Christian Association of Elizabeth, N. J., will be delivered Wednesday evening, Nov. 5, at Library Hall, by Wm. S. Andrews, Esq.; subject—"Dialect Humor."

In the Hudson County Court, yesterday, Judge Bedle ordered the entry of a nolle prosequi on each of the indictments against Ex-Chief of Police McWilliams, of Jersey City, and released his bondsm